Think of TOMORROW when you take that laxative TODAY!

It's easy enough to take a laxative that "works"! But what of tomorrow? What of the harm that might be done to the intestines? What of the danger of forming a habit?

Violent purgative waters and salts act by extracting fluid from the system, thus forcing out valuable food elements before digestion is completed. This is unnatural and directly against Nature.

The whole system is shocked—you feel weak—your day is marked by embarrassing moments. And worst of all—you have really left yourself more constipated than ever. For the frequent use of "purging" cathartics often encourages chronic constipation—they form a habit—and you can't stop!

EX-LAX—the laxative that does not form a habit

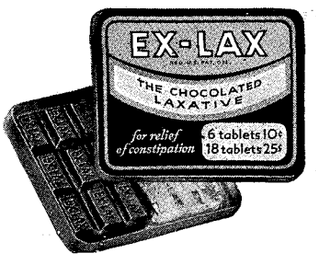
There *is* a laxative that avoids these bad features. Ex-Lax, the chocolated laxative, acts so easily and so naturally that you scarcely know you have taken anything. You take Ex-Lax only when you need a laxative—it won't form a habit.

Ex-Lax is gentle—yet it acts thoroughly, without force. Ex-Lax works over-night without over-action.

Ex-Lax tastes just like delicious chocolate. It is the perfect laxative for young and old. 10c and 25c—at *any* drug store.

WATCH OUT FOR IMITATIONS!

Imitations may look the same—but they don't taste the same, and they don't act the same. Only genuine Ex-Lax gives Ex-Lax results. Look for the complete spelling E-X-L-A-X on the box.



Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

THE CHOCOLATED LAXATIVE

The Literary Digest

for June 30, 1934

VOLUME 117 NUMBER 26

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ARTHUR S. DRAPER, *Editor*

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DIGEST Readers Need Pencils

WE have long suspected that the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST were great pencil users. Their active lives require many memoranda. Now we know that DIGEST readers also buy *colored* pencils — lots of them! Teachers, students, accountants, draftsmen, engineers, photographers, artists, business men . . . many occupations, many hobbies require good colored pencils.

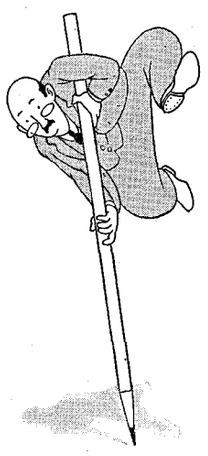
Eberhard Faber had excellent evidence of this need in the thousands of replies which came back from their advertising of Mongol Colored Pencils in THE LITERARY DIGEST — so many replies that THE DIGEST'S inquiry cost was by far the lowest. Now they and we wanted to know how many DIGEST coupon inquirers had gone to their dealer and become good Mongol customers.

So to 500 of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST who answered Mongol's advertising, we sent a searching questionnaire. 33.8% of them came back promptly. From these we learned that:—

1. 70% of the DIGEST readers who inquired went to a dealer's store to see Mongol Colored Pencils.
2. 48% actually bought one or more sets of Mongol Pencils.
3. 13% could not locate a dealer.
4. 54% of the DIGEST readers who sent coupons extolled their merits to friends.
5. For each such enthusiast an average of 1.1 friends bought Mongol Colored Pencils.

Summary: For every 100 inquiries Eberhard Faber can account for 114 actual sales—a verified results record that we believe few magazines can equal. And, of course, those who sent coupons were only a small part of the DIGEST readers who became Mongol Colored Pencil customers.

Pencils cost very little. Trips to Europe, vacations in New England, Arch Preserver Shoes, Davis' Mackerel, Gem Razors, and Ful-Vue Frames cost much more. Yet Verified Result Surveys for each of these DIGEST advertisers have shown that DIGEST readers buy with equal responsiveness *all* of these fine products. THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York City.



Bear on hard—here's a colored pencil that can "take it!"

IS your desk a graveyard for old-fashioned colored pencils—the kind with fat, clumsy leads that break and crumble under ordinary writing pressure, and have to be constantly resharpened? Then try the new Mongol Colored Pencil. It will surprise you! It has a thin, strong lead no larger than that of the ordinary black lead pencil and is just as smooth writing and durable. Its color is clean and brilliant. It can be sharpened to a needle-point and you can bear down plenty hard without fear of breaking the lead. Yes, the new Mongol is a big step forward in efficiency and economy. Try it and see.

At up-to-date stationers everywhere—10¢ each.

Artists, Designers, Statisticians—anyone using color at home or in the office—write for Folder telling how you can PAINT with Mongol Colored Pencils, brush and water. Address Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., Dept. T, 37 Greenpoint Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

write, draw or paint with

MONGOL
COLORED
PENCILS

Made in 24 colors. Sold singly or in assortments. Round and Hexagon shapes.

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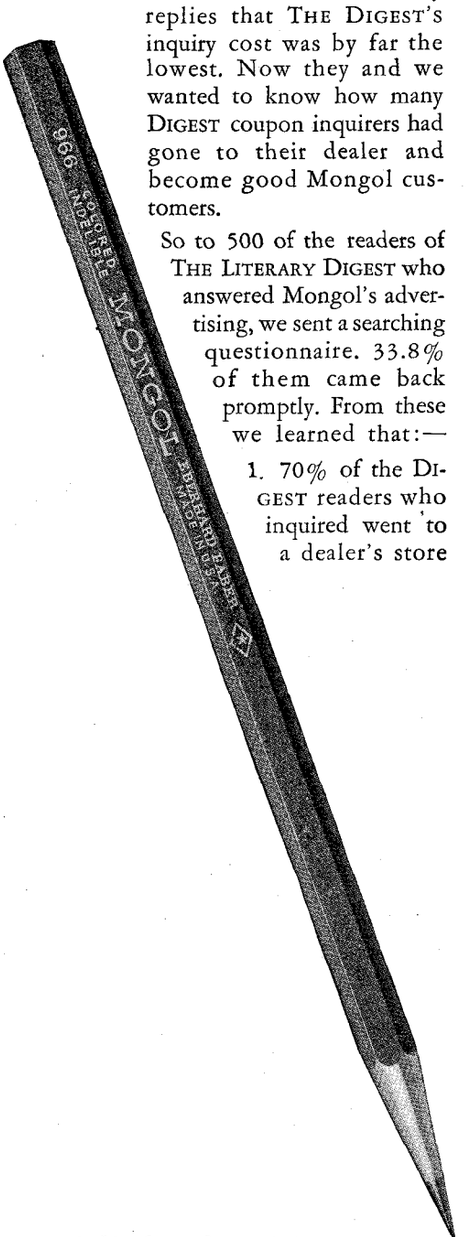

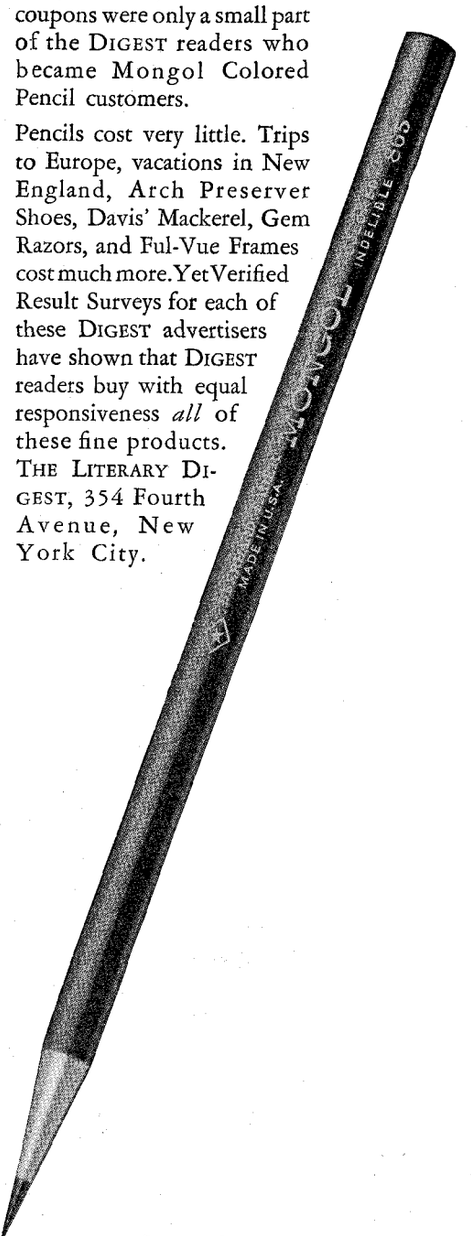

A little advertising money goes a long long way . . in

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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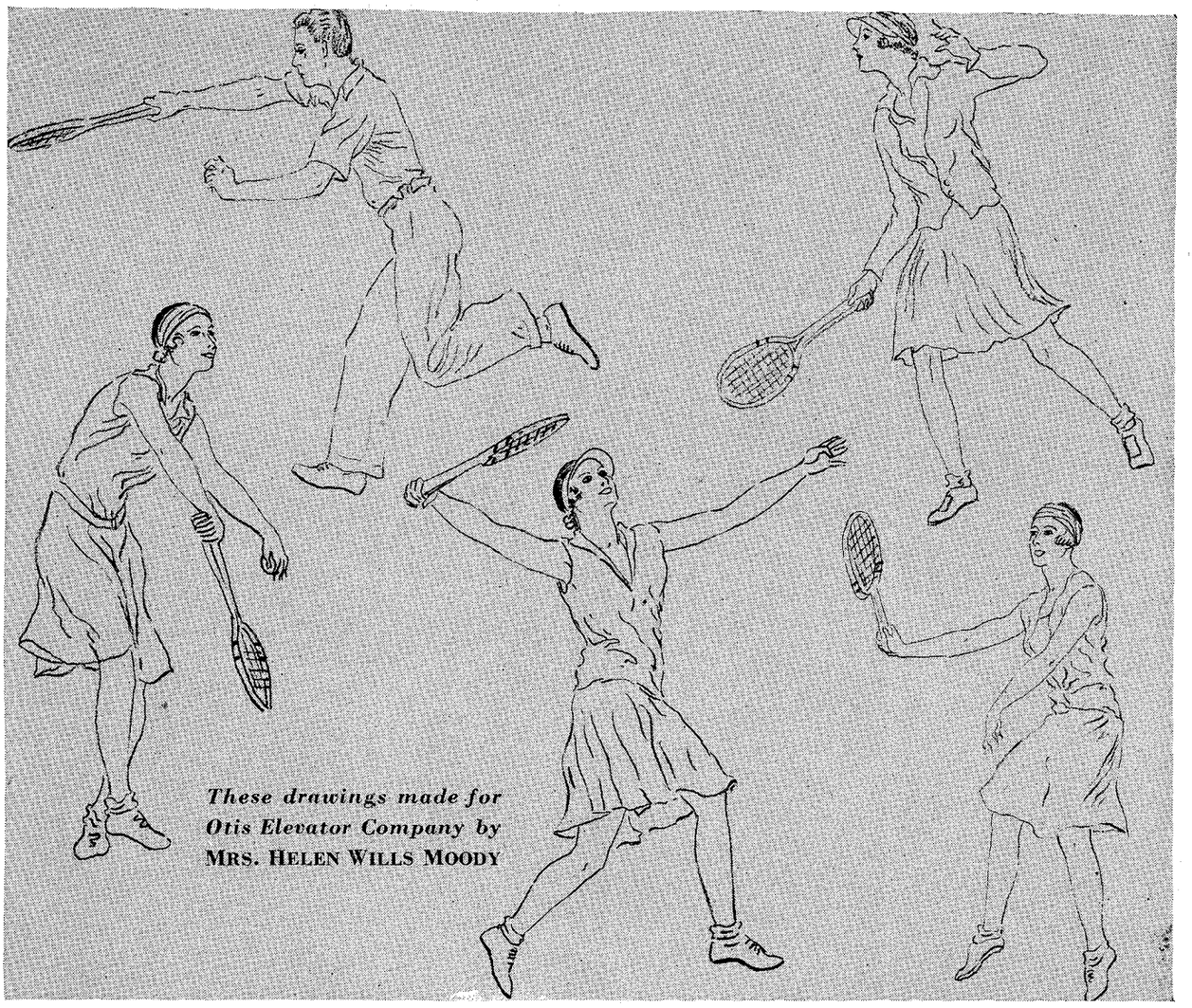

Our own application of the "follow through"

"Follow through," says the tennis instructor, as he shows a youngster the fine points of the game. "Follow through," advises the golf pro, as he watches a protege make his swing. In every sport that calls for the swinging of racquet or club or bat, the "follow through" is absolutely essential to championship form.

THE importance of the "follow through" should really be as strongly emphasized in business as in the sports. Witness this example:

An Otis elevator is designed and manufactured with universally recognized care and knowledge—thus initiating the correct "stroke."

Again in installing that elevator, the work is done by Otis with the same care exercised in its manufacture. Here begins a practical application of the "follow through." But this is really *only the beginning.* One more important step is necessary to complete the full swing — maintenance of that elevator by its manufacturer — Otis Maintenance.

Otis Maintenance can best be described as this: A service that keeps elevators in championship form. Keeps them running perfectly — maintains safety — and holds the installation at the same level of efficiency as the day it was installed.

Otis Maintenance does these things at the lowest possible cost. At a reasonable, fixed monthly rate. We suggest that you get in touch with your local Otis office to obtain complete details concerning this Service and its specific application to your own elevators.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

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NEW YORK The Literary Digest June 30, 1934

The President's Summer Odyssey

Presidential Flag Will Be Carried Farther Than It Ever Went Before, and Well Toward the Troubled Orient

By Theodore C. Wallen

MORE than one President has tried to escape from the gold-fish bowl, but none has succeeded. Theodore Roosevelt, unable to resist the temptation to go down in a "plunger," antecedent of the modern submarine, was dismayed to find reporters awaiting him on the surface. Warren G. Harding, a former newspaper man, rebelled at the constant vigil of the press, left the White House for a drive one night, and actually outstripped the correspondents' corps for a while, but not for long. Herbert Hoover fled to the Rapidan for week-ends, only to find the nation at his gate whenever he emerged.

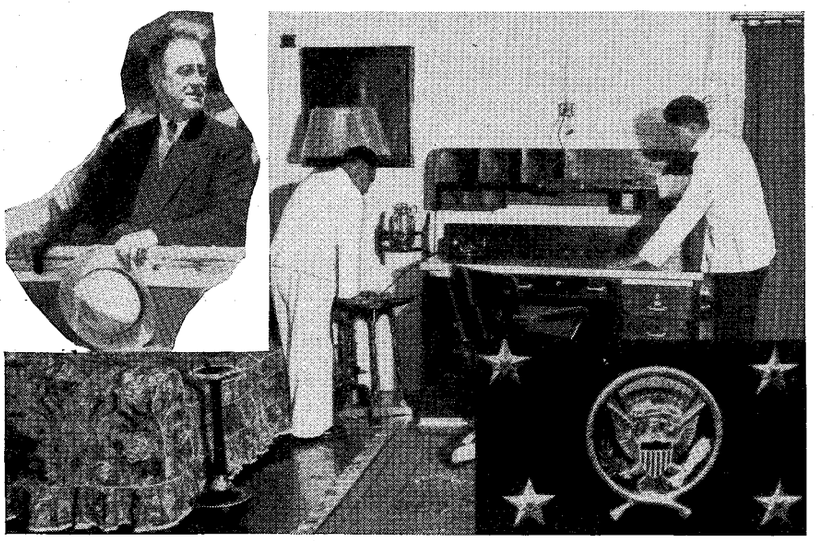
Calvin Coolidge, stealing away to a darkened porch at the Soldiers' Home on the hilly outskirts of Washington for an evening of solitude, gave up when he saw a Secret Service man in the shadows. Franklin D. Roosevelt went up the New England coast in a sailboat, but the world was behind him in two press boats. And a whole house-boat of politicians, photographers, and scribes trailed his cat-boat through Long Island Sound when he still was but a Presidential nominee.

Now comes the supreme test of a President's ability to isolate himself for a protracted period. Mr. Roosevelt, bent on relaxation for himself and the country, after the tense governmental activity which has continued since March 4, 1933, is embarking on a Summer Odyssey. For about five weeks he will be away from Washington with only two of his sons, Franklin, Jr., and John; the veteran White House clerk, Rudolph Forster; the ever-present Secret Service men—and three reporters.

An Unprecedented Journey

Three reporters out of the 400 who regularly "cover" Washington! Three press-association men who will not see the President personally for twenty of the thirty-two days of his absence. If the plan works—and Mr. Roosevelt is determined that it shall—the nation will be out of direct touch with the President for an aggregate of nearly three weeks. Three weeks of Presidential respite from an inquiring nation which relies on the press and the films for its contact, but not an unbroken three weeks.

During that time, Mr. Roosevelt will set many precedents. In a visit to Hawaii, he will carry the Presidential flag farther than it ever has been carried before—well toward the troubled Orient, in fact. He will carry it, for the first time, to South American soil. In a "luncheon visit" with President Enrique Olaya Herrara and virtually the whole Government of Colombia at the adventure-fraught old port of Cartagena, he will be accepting the hospitality of all Hispanic America. Mr. Hoover received it in full measure as President-Elect. Mr. Roosevelt will be the first American President in office to enjoy it. He may even choose this occasion to sign the first of the reciprocity treaties under his new reciprocal tariff powers to stimulate world trade. A new commercial treaty with Colombia has been concluded.



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The room aboard the cruiser *Houston* which the President will use as his office. (Upper inset) The President. (Lower inset) The President's insignia, which has been painted on the sides of the admiral's barge, part of the *Houston's* equipment

More than that, Mr. Roosevelt, traveling aboard the crack new cruiser *Houston*, will visit the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Panama Canal, with all the official ceremony that entails. His scheduled ports of call, in the order of his arrival, are St. Thomas, San Juan, Cartagena, the Panama Canal, Honolulu, and Portland, Oregon, or Seattle, Washington. In Honolulu, he will inspect America's westernmost defenses, including the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. For three or four days, he will have an opportunity to observe the problems of this American territory which protests that it is being treated like a red-headed stepchild under the new sugar-control plan. He will see what scars were left by the racial clash in the Massie incident and hear the pleas for native Governors.

The spectacle of an American President arriving by cruiser at the crossroads of the Pacific, closer than any predecessor has come to the Far East, with its unsolved problems, its Russo-Japanese, Chinese-Japanese, and American-Japanese situations, will be big news on the Japanese mainland. It would be bigger news had Mr. Roosevelt taken a hint to invite the Japanese Premier to confer there.

While a dramatic meeting of the heads of the American and Japanese governments still is possible—Mr. Roosevelt has a way of springing surprizes—it would depend on an invitation from the President, since the territory is American, and Mr. Roosevelt disclaims any such intention.

"Crisis of 1935"

A new naval limitations conference is approaching. The Japanese call it the "crisis of 1935." Pacific fortifications such as America's in Hawaii are involved in the Japanese demand for naval parity with the United States. Underneath is Japan's anxiety to have an early understanding on her sphere of influence in the Far East. The ramifications of that question are far-reaching. The Open Door Policy, the Stimson Non-Recognition Doctrine, Japan's Monroe Doctrine for Asia, are in its scope.

These are no questions for a tired President cruising the tropical seas in search of

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rest and a modicum of adventure. The White House secretariat says Mr. Roosevelt will have none of them, that he will pause for some fishing off one of the Hawaiian Islands before entering Honolulu, will go through some of the picturesque native ceremonies, talk with American officials on purely American insular problems, and be on his way, at thirty knots, or more, for the American Northwest, there to start a transcontinental railway trip, punctuated by three or four important speeches, and inspections of public-works projects.

In the opinion of the President, this is where the news story—and resumption of work for him—really begins. The Congressional campaigns are in the offing. In about three months after Mr. Roosevelt returns to the Continental United States, its people will be going to the polls to pass on the New Deal for the first time. The weakest link in the New Deal chain is the Farm Belt. The feeling persists that the high prices caused by the NRA offset the benefits of the AAA. At least one of Mr. Roosevelt's speeches will be political. When he reaches Wisconsin, he is to speak on his social program, touching old-age insurance, and all which that implies.

It is no accident that this speech falls in Senator La Follette's State just as that insurgent Republican is starting his campaign for reelection outside the Republican Party, a circumstance not unrelated to the La Follette bolt to Roosevelt in 1932.

Perfectly willing to be "covered" by the full force of the American press when he begins his cross-country trek, Mr. Roosevelt has stood his ground against the usual indiscriminate press-coverage on the major part of his trip. It was only as "insurance" in the event of a mishap that he finally relaxed his rule enough to permit each of the three major press associations to have a man aboard a convoy ship.

Complete Refuge

On the Atlantic side, these men, no sailors, will be tossing on one of the two fast destroyer convoys. On the Pacific side, the swift cruiser *San Francisco*, sister of the *Houston*, will displace the destroyer convoys. Few other ships of the Navy could keep the pace. These are capable of more than thirty-two knots. All that the public will know of the Presidential doings for approximately twenty days will be what the President himself cares to send over the radio to the trailing destroyer or cruiser convoy some three miles away. Even then, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, controls the radio the reporters must use to transmit copy to shore.

No President ever has taken such complete refuge from the press and the public. Woodrow Wilson was away nearly seven months for the peace conference in Europe. The press was at his side constantly. Mr. Harding, on his last trip, to Alaska and return, had with him the largest press corps which ever has made a long Presidential trip. Mr. Hoover, visiting the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico aboard the battle-ship *Arizona*, took all accredited newspaper men who applied—a score or more all told—and every President taking summer refuge in the mountains, at the seaside, or in the country, has opened temporary executive offices, and accepted press coverage.

Mr. Roosevelt believes that it is good for the country's state of mind, and good for him, to get away completely, once in a while.

When he proposed going to Hawaii without the press, there was an uproar in the correspondent corps. Some newspapers have a rule never to leave the President of the United States "uncovered." The attempt on Mr. Roosevelt's life in Florida just before his inauguration has tended to intensify this attitude of the press. The larger newspapers feel they have a responsibility to have staff correspondents on hand to report any major event involving the President. Forced to bow to the orders of the Navy's Commander-in-Chief when it comes to boarding naval vessels, they nevertheless will devise means of their own for "covering" the President on this trip. By resort to air-planes, and otherwise, they will have men on hand to report the major developments of this cruise. While the Commander is on his ship, on the high seas, it will be within his discretion to say for how long the nation shall be out of touch with him.

Fight For Clean Films Gains

Wide-spread national support of the campaign against "indecent motion-pictures," initiated by the Roman Catholic clergy, has been noted during the past week, as clerical organizations of other faiths have joined in the cleaner cinema movement, and individual ministers and rabbis have raised their voices from their pulpits against Hollywood's producers.

The Catholic Church has organized a "Legion of Decency" to campaign against immoral pictures and the Catholic Bishops' Committee meeting at Cincinnati moved to expand the "Legion to include every town and city in the United States." At the same time the Central Conference of American Rabbis voted to participate in a drive against indecent pictures. The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing many Protestant denominations, also joined in the movement.

According to a report published on Monday in the London *Daily Express*, Pope Pius XI has launched a world crusade to combat immoral films. The Pontiff's instructions are said to call for wide-spread organization of local associations known as "Leagues of Decency," the utilization of the boycott, and the publication of blacklisted films in the Catholic press.

Through Will H. Hays, President of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., came the announcement that the industry was already working for stricter regulation.

Plan One Big Union

Delegates from eighty local unions of automobile workers, meeting at Detroit Saturday and Sunday, discussed plans to organize into one big union "at the earliest possible date." Rejecting proposals that the union be organized immediately, they followed the advice of William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, by the creation of the United Automobile Workers' National Council as a first step.

The Council will not only prepare the way for the uniting of the local unions; it will also direct a drive to "bring within the American labor movement all men and women employed in the automobile industry."

Union men now claim 150 local unions in this field, practically all of them organized within the past year, Mr. Green pointed out.

"During the summer and fall," he told the delegates, "we are going through the period of strengthening our foundation and the building of a structure that will be unassailable in the protection of your economic welfare. I will not divulge our plans now.

"You may rely on my assurances that we have well-laid plans that will accelerate collective bargaining in the automobile industry."

The Detroit meeting was also addressed by members of the National Automobile Labor Board, created by President Roosevelt last spring when he settled a threatened automobile strike.

Union men now advocate another board to straighten out labor disputes in the steel industry, where there likewise has been the threat of a strike. In a statement made public Sunday, the American Iron and Steel Institute, an organization of employers, declared that steel employees, as recent plant elections indicated, favor company unions as opposed to outside unions. The election returns, this statement said, "clearly confirm the position of the steel industry that strike talk by union leaders was not supported by the vast majority of employees."

Anti-Hanfstaengl Protests

Resentment on the part of opponents of the Hitler régime in this country flared up last week as objectors to the presence of Dr. Ernst Franz Sedgwick Hanfstaengl in the United States staged demonstrations in and in the vicinity of the Harvard Yard. Nine participants, three of them women, were arrested as a result. Doctor Hanfstaengl, who is chief of the Nazi foreign press department, and who came here to participate in the twenty-fifth reunion of his Harvard class, missed both demonstrations.

During his visit he has avoided discussion of political or controversial subjects. He plans to return to Germany on the *Europa* on July 8.

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Battle-Lines Forming for Fall Campaign

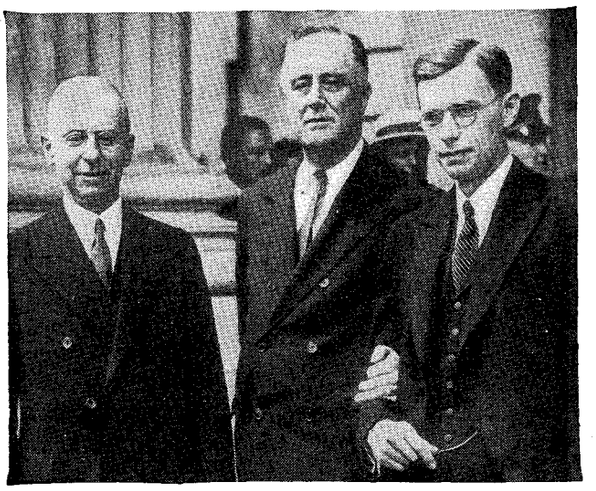
"Brain Trust," Which the President Defended in His New Haven Speech, Will Be One of the Leading Issues—Political Pot Is Boiling in Several States

"AFTER all," said President Roosevelt in a speech at Yale last week, "we are, whether we like it or not, living in a democracy. I like it. We are going to continue to live in a democracy."

Back home after the adjournment of the regular session, members of the Seventy-third Congress also reflected that, after all, we are living in a democracy, and that democracies function by means of elections. Some of the legislators were startled to recall that Election Day, November 6, which will determine not only their own futures but the future of the New Deal, is only four months off. They will begin their campaigns at once.

For the President, the week following adjournment was one of mingled work and relaxation. His principal job was to study and approve or veto the mass of legislation Congress sent to his desk during the closing hours of the session.

Before he left Washington to receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Yale, he signed scores of these measures and took others with him to examine over the week-end. In spare moments he weighed the qualifications of possible appointees to fill the several boards and commissions created by Congress. Presumably, most of the appointments will be made before he starts the vacation trip on the cruiser *Houston* that will take him through the Panama Canal to Hawaii.



Acme

When the President received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Yale. (Left to right) Dr. James Rowland Angell, President of Yale; Mr. Roosevelt; and Dr. James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard

Labor Difficulties

The President also received officials of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has been threatening to call a strike in the steel industry. The union men told him of their plan to avert the strike by the creation of a board to investigate and conciliate labor disputes and to conduct elections to determine who shall represent employees in collective bargaining.

A board or boards, appointed by the President, to perform essentially similar duties not only for the steel industry but for other industries as well was authorized by Congress. Before naming it, President Roosevelt referred the steel union's proposals to Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, empowering her to represent him in negotiations between the union and the management.

The effect of this was to raise Miss Perkins to a position of increased importance and prominence in the Administration. Soon afterward, she wired to employers and employees engaged in the Pacific Coast longshoremen's strike, urging them to accept arbitration by the Department of Labor.

In addition to his honorary degree, Mr. Roosevelt had another cause for gratification last week. Meeting at Hot Springs, Virginia, twenty or more of the nation's business leaders, members of the NRA's Industrial Advisory Board, requested self-regulation for industry, but also expressed their opinion that the fundamental principles of the NRA should be continued.

They thought the people ready to let industry regulate itself under a system of codes which would "fix maximum hours and minimum wages, prohibit child labor, prohibit unfair trade practises, promote fair competition in industry, enable the American people to buy in competitive markets, make for progress in industry and provide a way of ameliorating the hardships to individuals in the introduction of labor-saving machinery and unemployment."

It is often argued that the NRA codes are too complicated and that they entangle too many persons, small business men particularly, in oppressive, regimenting Federal restrictions.

Yet when some of the restrictions are removed, as they were when price-fixing and other fair-trade-practise provisions were erased from the codes for the service industries, small business men are among the first to complain. Last week, the cleaning and dyeing industry's Code Authority, protesting against the suspension of fair-trade-practise provisions, withdrew its assent from the code as a whole. Without these provisions, it indicated, it could no longer maintain the shorter hours and increased wages called for under the NRA. Other service industries likewise expressed their disgruntlement.

The President's speech at Yale was interpreted as a forceful if indirect reply to many of his critics. His expression of his liking for democracy was construed as an answer to accusations that under his Administration the nation is heading toward either Fascism or Communism—the accusers say now one thing, now the other.

It is the "brain trust," declare the Doctor Wirts of the land, that is leading Mr. Roosevelt away from fundamental American principles. But the President indicated that the "brain trust" would remain, that he intends to perpetuate "this practise of calling on trained people for tasks that require trained people." Finally, commending Harvard and Yale for their willingness to experiment, he made it plain that the Government, too, would continue to follow the experimental, trial-and-error method.

"He is well named," said Prof. William Lyon Phelps, presenting Mr. Roosevelt for his degree. "He has the energy of Roosevelt with the charm of Franklin." And President James Rowland Angell awarded the degree with these words:

"Brave leader of your people in a time of peril; with indomitable courage and good cheer, with patience and good humor, you have brought high intelligence and complete devotion to the service of the nation, winning to your personal allegiance millions of men of every creed and party."

At the Races

At New Haven, the President boarded the yacht *Sequoia* and sailed to New London to watch the Yale-Harvard crew races. He then motored to his mother's estate in Hyde Park, on the Hudson, where, Sunday, he allocated $150,000,000 of the $525,000,000 appropriated by Congress to the relief of sufferers in the drought regions. The presence of his third son, Franklin D. Jr., in the Harvard freshman shell was the lure that took him to the regatta.

Franklin Jr. and John, the President's youngest son, will accompany their father on his cruise to Hawaii, but the rest of the family will be divided. James, the eldest son, will be in Boston. Elliott, with his wife and their daughter Ruth, whom the President saw for the first time over the week-end, will be at Hyde Park. Mrs. Anna Roosevelt Dall, the President's daughter, will be in Nevada, where she plans to file suit for a divorce from her

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husband, Curtis B. Dall. Mrs. Roosevelt will make a series of trips around the country. Mrs. James Roosevelt, the President's mother, is in Europe.

By the time the President returns to the United States, the fall campaign will be going full blast. As a matter of fact, in Maine, "the barometer State," which staged

The Baby's New Nurse

—Summers in the Cleveland *News*

its primaries last week and which, unlike other States, holds its elections in September, the contest will be coming to an end.

Campaign Issues

What the issues will be is fast becoming clear. The "brain trust" will be one, declares Senator L. J. Dickinson, Republican, of Iowa. Others will concern the Administration's expenditures, government interference with business and the emergency powers granted to the President by Congress.

Back among their constituents, members of Congress are preparing to advance and to meet these issues. Many of them are finding lively political situations in their home States, notably those from Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan, and Massachusetts.

In Minnesota, Democrats and Republicans, who will be at swords' points elsewhere, may possibly combine and run a fusion ticket against the Farmer-Laborites, now in control of the State Administration. In last week's primaries, Minnesota Democrats, previously feeble, made a galloping comeback. Unofficial estimates indicate that they ran about neck-and-neck with the Farmer-Laborites, while the Republicans came in a poor third.

United, the State's Republicans and Democrats would be confident of success in November. But it is not only the prospect of political office that encourages their talk of fusion. Compared to their differences with the Farmer-Laborites, their differences with each other seem trivial. For a party at the helm of an American State, the Farmer-Laborites stand surprizingly far to the Left. Their platform declares that capitalism must be abolished and demands "a complete reorganization of our social structure into a cooperative commonwealth."

In North Dakota, Gov. William Langer, Republican, has been campaigning for renomination under the shadow of a conviction in a Federal court. He was recently found guilty of conspiring with others for the purpose of corruptly administering acts of Congress by soliciting political contributions from Federal employees. Sentence was set for June 29, two days after the Republican primary.

Declaring that Governor Langer had forfeited his claims to office by his conviction, Lieut.-Gov. Ole H. Olson took the oath as Governor and carried his case to the courts. Saturday six members of Governor Langer's Cabinet declined to participate in executive acts in which he is a party until the courts determine his status.

Michigan Investigation

In Michigan, at the request of the Democratic Governor, William A. Comstock, a grand jury is conducting a sweeping investigation into charges of official corruption, planning to dig into all branches of the State Government. The Governor has asked that all "rumors, charges of bribery and allegations of irregularities be probed to the bottom." Declaring that he is living in a rented house built on a mail-order frame, he says: "Maybe they will find out, among other things, how much there is to these constant rumors that I am building a $100,000 mansion."

Finally, in Massachusetts former Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, who aspires to the Governorship, is disturbing the dominant Democratic faction by refusing to abide by the results of a pre-primary convention which nominated Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole for that office.

Massachusetts holds its primaries late, in September, and Mayor Curley, an enthusiastic Roosevelt man, is threatening to run for the Democratic nomination at that time, whatever the results on party harmony.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely, head of the faction which dominated the pre-primary convention, had been accused of coolness toward the Roosevelt Administration. At the convention, however, to the surprize of many observers, he not only eulogized the President but demanded that Massachusetts Democrats adopt a platform plank "strongly, firmly and vigorously stated in support of the President of the United States and his policies."

As in Massachusetts, so in other States. Wherever Democrats campaign, they will place their chief reliance in their support of the President.

When he returns, he will help them, indirectly, with speeches on his policies. Meanwhile, he is to have a bit of rest and relaxation and, regardless of party affiliation, the American press believes he deserves it and hopes he will enjoy it.

"While the President for a brief season is trying to forget he is President," says the Newark *Evening News*, "his official family and his critics, too, should give him a rest."

To the Tulsa (Okla.) *World*, "It is significant that while the President is away the Executive offices will be enlarged so that more business can be done. The ordinary dull time is not coming to Washington in this Administration."

But the country, too, is to have a rest, some newspapers say—"a rest . . . from extreme governmental control," the Philadelphia *Inquirer* puts it, adding: "Both the President and the Nation need a little time for quiet thought."

In the opinion of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "It will be a gain to have Congress adjourned and the consideration of further reform measures postponed. The President does not relish the idea of placing recovery ahead of reform, but a long-suffering country would at least like to see recovery have a fifty-fifty chance!"

Many newspapers, observing the results in the LITERARY DIGEST poll, predict that the voters will renew their indorsement of the President this November. Others seek to explain his popularity now, as he goes away for a breathing-spell.

Some critics, says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "deplore the tendency of the New Deal to take governmental short cuts. They

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Reported Activity in the Cleaning Business

—Brown in the New York *Herald Tribune*

assert such an attitude is un-American. On the contrary, it is quite American, an example of the ingrained American disposition to get direct action, to take a chance. The whole progress of America is a record of the successful taking of chances. To-day the average American, our patient voter, is convinced that the New Deal qualifies as a chance worth taking. So he is taking it."

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More Than 1,500,000 Votes Recorded in *Digest* Poll

As Final Report Nears, Roosevelt Leads in 47 States With 61 Per Cent. Ratio—Second Report on Clergy, First on Lawyers and Educators Approve President's Policies

ONLY one more week to go in the LITERARY DIGEST poll on Roosevelt policies, and still Vermont is the only State in the camp of the "Noes." But a lot can happen in seven days.

Since the last report a week ago, the ratio of "Yes" ballots for the President has been reduced in the District of Columbia and in every individual State except Louisiana and Montana. The losses are fractional, but in the State of Colorado, such losses have served to drop that State down into the list of, now, eleven "marginal" States giving Roosevelt a less than 5 per cent. margin of lead in the DIGEST poll.

That list of "marginal" States which give Roosevelt less than a 55 per cent. ratio of "Yes" ballots now includes:

Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, South Dakota.

Six of those eleven States are on the edge.

THE NEW DEAL
THE OLD DEAL
SECRET BALLOT—NO Signature—NO Condition—No Obligation—Just Mark Your Choice—Mail at Once
Do You Approve on the Whole the Acts and Policies of Roosevelt's First Year?
YES
NO
For Whom Did You Vote in 1932?

Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, give the New Deal less than a 2.50 per cent. marginal ratio of approval. South Dakota is nearest the line with a favorable ratio of only 50.75 per cent.

Five States stand fast just outside that 5 per cent. marginal lead for the President. Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia—none of these has recorded as high as a 42 per cent. unfavorable ratio.

The report this week shows eighteen States and the District of Columbia in the 55-65 per cent. "Yes" ratio group:

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, West Virginia, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming.

And there are twelve States in the 65-75 per cent. "Yes" ratio group. They are: Utah,

(Continued on page 30)

Seventh Report *Literary Digest* Nation-Wide Poll on Roosevelt's Policies

State	Total Votes To Date	YES In Support of Roosevelt Policies	NO Against Roosevelt Policies	Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now: Voted for Roosevelt in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total	Did Not Vote in 1932 — Now Vote Yes	No	Total
Alabama	11,526	9,334	2,192	8,344	1,254	9,598	456	718	1,174	80	31	111	454	189	643
Arizona	2,121	1,408	713	1,019	252	1,271	314	421	735	38	21	59	37	19	56
Arkansas	7,988	5,944	2,044	5,476	1,014	6,490	259	825	1,084	46	57	103	163	148	311
California	111,386	77,544	33,842	51,367	8,120	59,487	20,909	23,427	44,336	3,128	913	4,041	2,140	1,382	3,522
Colorado	16,581	8,942	7,639	6,268	1,933	8,201	2,059	5,207	7,266	406	210	616	209	289	498
Connecticut	27,508	15,363	12,145	9,510	2,132	11,642	4,648	9,466	14,114	748	151	899	457	396	853
Delaware	3,544	2,005	1,539	1,405	260	1,665	482	1,202	1,684	58	19	77	60	58	118
Dist. of Columbia	6,181	3,533	2,648	981	335	1,316	249	531	780	63	42	105	2,240	1,740	3,980
Florida	12,326	8,995	3,331	7,317	1,360	8,677	1,175	1,617	2,792	81	44	125	422	310	732
Georgia	14,971	12,447	2,524	10,930	1,462	12,392	560	701	1,261	106	52	158	851	309	1,160
Idaho	3,576	2,036	1,540	1,462	395	1,857	476	1,023	1,499	40	52	92	58	70	128
Illinois	118,159	62,465	55,694	42,905	15,267	58,172	15,092	37,515	52,607	2,887	927	3,814	1,581	1,985	3,566
Indiana	47,620	24,790	22,830	19,219	6,109	25,328	4,455	15,481	19,936	603	395	998	513	845	1,358
Iowa	31,280	16,160	15,120	12,045	4,047	16,092	3,316	10,191	13,507	387	280	667	412	602	1,014
Kansas	27,377	13,984	13,393	10,229	3,405	13,634	2,973	8,958	11,931	364	243	607	418	787	1,205
Kentucky	21,147	14,055	7,092	11,618	2,589	14,207	1,796	3,923	5,719	218	146	364	423	434	857
Louisiana	6,732	5,185	1,547	4,464	1,029	5,493	448	398	846	45	21	66	228	99	327
Maine	14,659	7,774	6,885	5,224	1,104	6,328	2,144	5,461	7,605	190	70	260	216	250	466
Maryland	19,732	11,935	7,797	9,114	2,819	11,933	1,797	4,282	6,079	440	166	606	584	530	1,114
Massachusetts	71,209	37,132	34,077	21,606	5,923	27,529	12,789	26,629	39,418	1,691	531	2,222	1,046	994	2,040
Michigan	47,248	28,330	18,918	17,799	4,560	22,359	8,579	13,233	21,812	1,247	466	1,713	705	659	1,364
Minnesota	35,144	22,019	13,125	15,587	3,689	19,276	5,332	8,672	14,004	657	335	992	443	429	872
Mississippi	6,087	5,147	940	4,855	660	5,515	123	164	287	18	20	38	151	96	247
Missouri	53,825	34,239	19,586	27,374	6,051	33,425	5,312	12,272	17,584	817	401	1,218	736	862	1,598
Montana	3,916	2,522	1,394	1,733	352	2,085	664	959	1,623	74	38	112	51	45	96
Nebraska	19,305	10,454	8,851	8,106	2,681	10,787	1,890	5,575	7,465	207	161	368	251	434	685
Nevada	995	685	310	520	103	623	143	184	327	3	7	10	19	16	35
New Hampshire	7,743	3,957	3,786	2,536	636	3,172	1,224	2,986	4,210	90	40	130	107	124	231
New Jersey	68,355	39,042	29,313	24,064	5,809	29,873	11,949	22,147	34,096	2,031	527	2,558	998	830	1,828
New Mexico	1,554	1,001	553	754	159	913	204	366	570	14	13	27	29	15	44
New York	202,440	118,613	83,827	80,014	20,904	100,918	28,412	57,607	86,019	6,224	2,098	8,322	3,963	3,218	7,181
North Carolina	15,433	11,690	3,743	10,329	1,433	11,762	753	1,946	2,699	179	78	257	429	286	715
North Dakota	4,788	2,921	1,867	2,099	628	2,727	699	1,141	1,840	52	43	95	71	55	126
Ohio	106,755	63,961	42,794	41,937	11,454	53,391	17,639	28,697	46,336	2,702	917	3,619	1,683	1,726	3,409
Oklahoma	17,090	11,541	5,549	9,318	2,188	11,506	1,812	2,930	4,742	79	72	151	332	359	691
Oregon	13,590	9,714	3,876	6,601	894	7,495	2,450	2,714	5,164	388	131	519	275	137	412
Pennsylvania	131,763	81,240	50,523	53,298	10,455	63,753	21,822	36,756	58,578	3,118	1,186	4,304	3,002	2,126	5,128
Rhode Island	7,857	4,531	3,326	3,023	607	3,630	1,262	2,556	3,818	142	43	185	104	120	224
South Carolina	5,421	4,581	840	4,221	589	4,810	60	99	159	39	21	60	261	131	392
South Dakota	6,867	3,485	3,382	2,680	1,132	3,812	655	2,062	2,717	67	83	150	83	105	188
Tennessee	18,019	12,871	5,148	10,819	1,860	12,679	1,132	2,737	3,869	212	122	334	708	429	1,137
Texas	38,984	30,729	8,255	26,800	4,606	31,406	2,407	2,999	5,406	334	195	529	1,188	455	1,643
Utah	5,072	3,671	1,401	2,587	442	3,029	920	884	1,804	98	33	131	66	42	108
Vermont	5,527	2,557	2,970	1,728	433	2,161	673	2,371	3,044	73	36	109	83	130	213
Virginia	16,919	11,286	5,633	9,509	2,169	11,678	978	2,948	3,926	230	142	372	569	374	943
Washington	23,103	15,129	7,974	10,798	2,145	12,943	3,430	5,279	8,709	496	263	759	405	287	692
West Virginia	15,598	9,813	5,785	7,971	1,503	9,474	1,489	3,952	5,441	139	70	209	214	260	474
Wisconsin	35,664	22,423	13,241	16,388	4,196	20,584	4,605	8,040	12,645	938	496	1,434	492	509	1,001
Wyoming	2,214	1,299	915	941	251	1,192	275	616	891	44	11	55	39	37	76
State Unknown	15,962	9,875	6,087	7,435	1,816	9,251	1,838	3,770	5,608	203	110	313	399	391	790
Totals	1,508,861	920,357	588,504	652,327	155,214	807,541	205,128	394,638	599,766	32,534	12,529	45,063	30,368	26,123	56,491

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Topics of the Day

Not Beelzebub, But "Just a Dumb Crook" An innkeeper in the sleepy English city of Stratford-on-Avon hears four Rhodes Scholars talking "deucedly tough" American slang, calls the police and has them arrested, convinced that they are members of the Dillinger gang. That is another chapter in the strange tale of "John the Killer."

As the tale lengthens there seems to be an ever-stronger tendency to confuse Dillinger with Beelzebub. Uncanny powers apparently are ascribed to him. He is supposed not only to be able to appear and disappear at will, but even to appear in several places simultaneously. One day he is said to be in Indiana, the next day in London. One day he is discovered in Michigan, the next day on the high seas. One day he is reported dead, the next alive.

While people are palpitating over rumors about him, probably it will be futile to point out that Dillinger is merely another Mid-Western bandit, a bit luckier than most; that he has spent nine years of his adult life behind bars; that he robbed his first bank last July, and has been hunted and hounded ever since, and that his ultimate fate is as certain as if it were already settled. These prosaic facts are obscured by his foolhardy jail-breaks and his temporary success in eluding the law.

However, before the League of Nations finds him an international menace and institutes sanctions against him, it might note the opinion of Edward P. Mulrooney, hard-headed former Police Commissioner of New York City. Dillinger, says Mr. Mulrooney, is "just a dumb crook."

* * * *

Speed Battles Impend On Marathon Course When Glenn Cunningham, of Kansas, streaked down the cinder-track of Palmer Stadium to turn in an amazing 4:06.7 mile and a new world's record, sports writers the country over began musing and speculating. Almost a whole second had been lopped off the mark set by Jack Lovelock of Oxford only a year ago. Given a fast track, favorable winds, and propitious gods, the "four-minute mile" was definitely within the pale of possibility. Arthur Daley, of the New York *Times*, stated optimistically that "some day a running machine will be found who will be able to do it. He may not be born yet. But he will arrive eventually."

This presents an interesting problem to those who care to think about such things. It is a somewhat depressing problem, too. What will happen when the four-minute mile has been realized by some "running machine"? Or when some other machine has vaulted sixteen feet into the air? Or when still another machine has hurled a sixteen-pound shot fifty-five feet? The demise of the hundred-yard sprint is a good example of what befalls track and field events in which man has come too close to perfection. The official record in the hundred now stands at 9.4 seconds.

There is little likelihood of this time being lowered, so the "Century" is sinking slowly into oblivion. The rest of the short-distance sprints seem to be headed in the same direction. It seems quite possible that the Boston Marathon may yet become the premier sporting event of the year.

* * * *

People in Glass Houses Should Choose Missiles More and more it appears that governments are apt to regard their obligations to foreign investors as something less than sacred. Cuba last week indicated she might repudiate a series of American loans contracted during the Machado régime amounting to $60,000,000.

Last April a commission was created by the Cuban Government empowering it to investigate and report on public-works financing. The commission now has advised the Mendieta Government that the $60,000,000 loans, negotiated through the Chase National Bank of New York, were "contracted illegally."

"The loans were made with a usurping government and the partial or supplementary loans were made to the régime and not to the State," the report read. "All of these are odious and in the greater part contrary to the public welfare."

The Chase National Bank has replied that it "has consistently avoided political controversy in Cuba" and had "dealt with existing governments as governments only and not as political factions." One can believe it, but in appraising this controversy Americans should remember that dwellers in glass houses should choose their missiles with care. It may be that Cuba merely contemplates following an example set years ago by some of our own States.

* * * *

Britain's Economic Health Improves To anyone who understands the economic interdependence of the world it will be good news that employment in the United Kingdom is to-day greater than at any time in the last four and a half years. The unemployment figure there has been cut by nearly a million from its high point in January, 1932, and now stands at 2,090,000.

Of course, no humanitarian could do other than rejoice in this improvement on its own account, but the knowledge that the economic health of Great Britain is bound to be reflected in American well-being will help to reinforce the thrill of pleasure which vibrates from the goodness of his heart.

"We're Just Stop-Gapping," Says Secretary Wallace Identify the author of the following statement concerning the Administration's effort to keep certain farm lands out of use and thus prevent overproduction:

"It is foreign to the nature of the farmer. The railroad people don't like it because it cuts down the quantities of freight they transport. The commission people don't like it because they get fewer commissions on the stuff they deal with. Speculators don't like it, and the consumers don't like it, because it raises the price of the stuff. Now that kind of thing can't go on indefinitely. What we are doing is stop-gapping."

No, it was not some arch-enemy of the Administration who made that statement. It was Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, one of the strongest and most whole-hearted of the Administration's supporters. It may suggest why Mr. Wallace so often is praised for his candor, courage, and clear-sightedness. It also should suggest something more. Alarmists sometimes predict that the Administration's farm policy will end in disaster, but that danger seems slight when those in charge of the policy remain so open-minded about it and perceive its shortcomings as clearly as they see its present necessity.

* * * *

Baccalaureate Sermons Harm No One, May Help Probably it is not the function of baccalaureate sermons to prepare members of graduating classes for the rough-and-tumble of practical, everyday life. Certainly those who deliver the sermons seem convinced that it is not. This year, as usual, they poised their remarks on the most elevated plane, seeking to make them distinguished for moral excellence, rather than immediate applicability, or material value.

Head-line writers on the New York *Times*, trained to discover and extract the core of public statements, produced these summaries of baccalaureate sermons in a single day: "World Need Goals, Wesleyan Is Told; Wellesley Class Urged to Be Brave; Doctrine of Hope Heard at Cornell; Tufts Plea Urges 'Moral Masteries'; Need for Visions Is Told at Brown; Williams Sermon Exalts Inner Life." At Yale, "Angell Makes Plea for Moral Change"; at Harvard, "Conant Stresses Personal Honesty"; at Dartmouth, "Dr. Hopkins Pleads for Pioneer Spirit."

It is needless to say that these are praiseworthy sentiments. They can harm no one; they may help many. Yet, taken together, they make one wonder whether baccalaureate sermons of the traditional type are ideally calculated to square with the spirit, or fulfil the needs of these eventful 'thirties.

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They Stand Out From the Crowd

Grace Abbott, who has directed the work of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for thirteen years and served in Washington under five Presidents, has just resigned to accept the post of Professor of Public Welfare in the University of Chicago and editor-in-chief of the university's *Social Service Review*. She is a native of Nebraska, was a protégée of Jane Addams, and has shown rare courage and independence in public office.

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Hiram H. Parke, President of the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Inc., New York, in the course of his thirty-eight years as an auctioneer, has sold more than $40,000,000 worth of furniture, rugs, silver, paintings, sculpture, and other art objects. He has established records in auction history, and, in 1928, sold Houdon's small marble bust of the sculptor's daughter, Sabine, for $245,000. This price stands as a world's high record for any work of sculpture. Sixty-one years old, Mr. Parke's youthful and distinguished appearance denies his age. He maintains that, despite fluctuations of values in the commercial world, great works of art always command a substantial price.

What's the Name, Please?

Bercovici—writes of gipsy romance—has bowed to American persistence and says *bur-ko-vee'see.*

Cantacuzene—(née Grant), author and princess—*kan-tah-koo-zane'* (not *-za'ny*).

Dos Passos—writes plays, verse, essays, and fiction—the Americanized Portuguese name is *doss* (rimes with *loss*) *pass'us.*

Troubetzkoy—Amélie Rives to you, and you, and you—very simple: just *true-bets'koy'.*

Broaca—B.A. from Yale last week, now Yankee pitcher (p. 32)—drop "record" from "*broke a record.*"

—**Frank H. Vizetelly.**

George Soule was graduated from Yale in 1908, became advertising manager of a publishing house, did newspaper work, served in the coast artillery, investigated the 1919 steel strike, joined a group of other economists and near-economists, including Stuart Chase, to organize the Labor Bureau, which gives statistical and publicity service to labor unions, and, ten years ago, became economic editor of *The New Republic.* His most recent book, "The Coming American Revolution," is reviewed in this issue.

Sylvia Salmi Photo

Rosamond Pinchot, who played the part of the nun in Max Reinhardt's production of "The Miracle," is now planning a moving-picture career and has recently received a contract from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer. She made her theatrical début at the age of seventeen, but deserted the footlights after playing one rôle. This summer, however, she will again tread the boards, to appear in a stock company. Miss Pinchot is five feet, five inches tall, has large hazel eyes, and is a photographer of distinction.

© Keystone

Michael F. Tighe has been President of the Amalgamated Association of Steel, Iron and Tin Workers for fifteen years. He started as a steel-worker when he was only ten years old, and had only two years of schooling. He remained with the company continuously for twenty-nine years, held a number of union offices before becoming its President. In his early days he was active in strikes, but has since grown more conservative. Five feet, eight inches tall, he weighs 195 pounds, has Irish features, wears horn-rimmed glasses, black bow ties. He is seventy-six years old, and Labor's leader in the present steel controversy.

Keystone

Comics—and Their Creators

J. R. Williams was born forty-seven years ago. Altho he looks like a typical Westerner, he actually was born in Nova Scotia, but, while he was still a child, his family moved to Ohio. Young Williams, whose education was scanty, went out looking for adventure and a job, landed one as a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Later he went West and became a cow-puncher. When he had tired of bucking bronchos, the chuck-wagon, and bunk-houses, he took a busman's holiday and enlisted in the United States Cavalry. To these experiences he later added working in factories, and loading freight-cars. For a few months he drew animated cartoons for the motion-pictures.

Jim Williams

Drawn for *The Literary Digest*

Worry Wart

Williams had studied art for a brief period at Mount Union College, but except for that rather haphazard and short training was entirely self-instructed in art technique. At the suggestion of friends who recognized his natural talent he decided to send a few drawings to the NEA Service in Cleveland. One of the editors was impressed and wired him to come to Cleveland and talk things over. That was in 1922. Jim Williams has been with that syndicate ever since.

"Out Our Way," which now is a daily feature in more than 600 papers, is a comic which makes no special attempt to be funny. There are certain recurring themes like "Born 30 Years Too Soon," and certain characters such as "Worry Wart," or "Curly the Cow-puncher," which appear with great regularity, but he does not care to be tied down to any one subject. He also produces, each week, a full-page comic, "The Willets."

Williams is an outdoor man, and, altho he has a residence in Cleveland, Ohio, he spends practically all of his time on a ranch near Prescott, Arizona. He lives there with his wife and family, one son, eighteen, and a daughter, twenty-one. In addition to his own boyhood memories, he frequently draws on intimate episodes of his own circle for his series dealing with family life.

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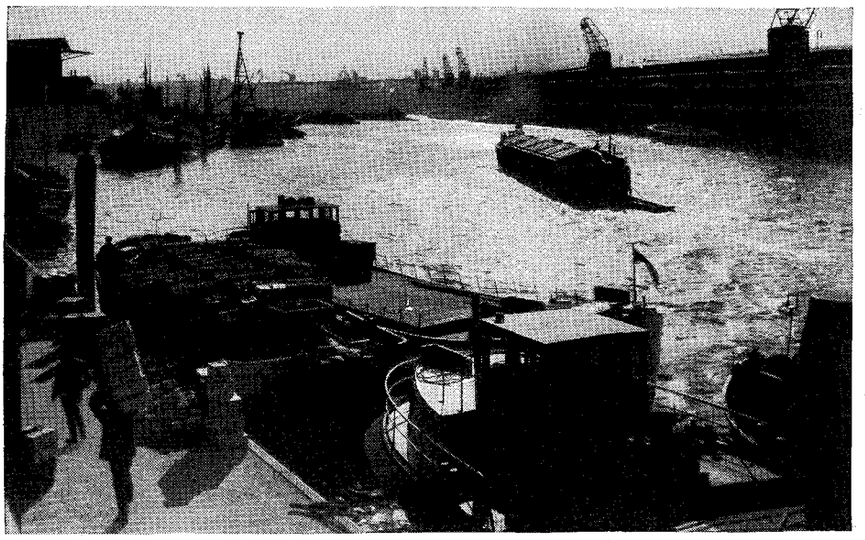
At the Observation Post

Legalizing of "Free Ports," Permitting Transshipment in Harbor Zones Exempt From Customs Duties, Is Victory for Common Sense, and Stimulus to Trade Increase

ALMOST unnoticed at the end of the Congressional session was the President's signature of the "free ports" bill. Yet here was a victory for common sense over prejudice and inertia whose achievement consumed more than forty years of intermittent agitation.

Victor Rosewater has lately recalled, in the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, that his father, Edward Rosewater, then a prominent Western journalist, first brought the subject of "free ports" to the attention of the country in the early 'nineties. He had become deeply impressed with the phenomenal development of the free port of Hamburg and the huge transshipping traffic it enjoyed, together with other free ports such as Bremen and Copenhagen.



Ewing Galloway, New York

A view of the harbor of Hamburg, one of the European "free ports"

Austin Corbin, head of the Long Island Railroad, seized upon the idea and laid plans to realize it at Fort Pond Bay. A free-port measure, to permit, in each harbor selected, a zone exempt from customs duties, found distinguished backing in Congress and was reported favorably in 1895 and succeeding sessions, but, finally, it beat itself to death against the blind jealousy of the tariff interests.

In 1919 the agitation was resumed. Chambers of Commerce scattered throughout the country formed a National Free Zone Association. The Tariff Commission took up their cause, but the same opposition prevailed, as it did again when the Hawley-Smoot bill was under discussion.

It is significant that the measure which has at long last become law refers not to "free ports" but to "foreign-trade zones," tho the terms are synonymous. Embodied in this preference is a refutation of the familiar adage that "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet." For political purposes there is, most emphatically, something in a name. "Free ports" smacks of free trade. "Foreign-trade zones" avoids the taint of this ancient heresy; it suggests no threat to the tariff structure.

Of course, no such threat has ever inhered in the free port, call it by whatever name you choose. Its whole excuse for being is a high-tariff wall. Remove that and it becomes superfluous. Yet only now have its advocates succeeded in dispelling the illusion that its purpose is to undermine the policy of protection.

A free port, or foreign-trade zone, is simply a carefully restricted area where foreign goods entering the country, but destined for export, may be transshipped without going through the customs. The picture is that of a more or less extensive reservation at a port of entry consisting of a series of docks and warehouses, the whole enclosed with a high fence. No incoming goods pass this fence that are not subjected to whatever duties the tariff law imposes. Within the enclosure, however, they may be shifted from vessel to vessel, or between vessel and warehouse, as freely as if they were of domestic origin. The keynote of the conception is merely one of convenience and economy in handling a trade potentially of great importance.

Even under the handicaps this trade has had to suffer, its volume here has been, and still is, prodigious. The depression naturally has taken its toll, but in 1928 it amounted to $427,000,000. Gathered from the four corners of the earth it flowed to the four corners via the United States, despite its passage through the customs wringer, a process unbelievably discouraging.

The latter has been described feelingly for the New York *Times* by George R. Dyer, Chairman of the Port of New York Authority. He cites the hypothetical case of a local fur merchant with several British customers for a cargo of South American dressed furs.

"The furs arrive in New York. . . . They land on the pier under the vigilant eye of several customs inspectors. After considerable delay and detailed inspections, the exporter is permitted to make out warehouse entries in triplicate, stating the dutiable value and quantity of each package. He then posts a bond, double the amount of the estimated duty.

"The goods may then be moved by a bonded truckman to a bonded warehouse, where packages are marked individually, to show the date of receipt, name of importing vessel and the place whence imported. These marks and numbers are entered in the warehouse books and filed by the storekeeper in his daily report to the collector.

"After these laborious and time-consuming operations have been completed, the exporter may set about sorting and repacking. When he is ready to reship the furs to their ultimate destinations, he must again go through an elaborate procedure involving further red tape. Meanwhile, he has considerable capital tied up as a bond for an indefinite period. When the furs have been safely reexported, he must produce proof that they have been landed beyond the limits of the United States. He is then entitled to a 'drawback'—that is, a refund of duties less 1 per cent.

"Frequently he may wait for many months, and, upon occasion, years, before the final O. K. actually brings him his payment."

The Celler Act entitles each port of entry in the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico to at least one foreign-trade zone. Foreign merchandise of every description, except such as the law prohibits, may be brought free of customs control into the zone, stored, exhibited, graded, repacked, and exported.

The proponents of this reform have been careful not to promise too much from its operation. They do not foresee any such growth of transshipment commerce for American seaports as that which has followed the establishment of free zones at some European points. Nevertheless, their hopes have been sufficient to weld virtually all the port-development agencies of the country, keen rivals in many other respects, into a unit for the measure.

Meanwhile, regardless of what it brings commercially, the rest of us can rejoice in the enactment as a demonstration that logic does prevail at times even against the priestcraft of emotional protectionists.

W. M. H.

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News and Comment From the National Capital

With Powerful Left-Wing Republican Senators Leading a March Out of the Party, the New Political Realinement Predicted by President Roosevelt Comes Into View

HIRAM JOHNSON, of California, the man with the magnificent political scorn which lost the Presidency to the Republican Party in 1916 and to himself in 1923, which helped keep the United States out of the League of Nations, and, now, to precipitate the world's greatest default, is the first of the embattled Senators to be virtually assured of a return to the Senate in the fall. Underlying this fact is a fundamental development of the greatest importance in American politics. And the first tidings of it come, in effect, from an emissary of Herbert Hoover.

Among the Republicans who met to rehabilitate their party at Chicago this month was Mark L. Requa, an engineer friend whom the former President brought into active politics and put on the Republican National Committee. His devotion to Mr. Hoover is evangelical. It was he who engineered the tacit understanding which permitted Herbert Hoover and Hiram Johnson, bitter haters, to run on the same Republican ticket in 1928. No one knew better than Mark Requa the ardent hope in the Hoover breast that Hiram Johnson be forced to do penance this year for bolting the Hoover ticket for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932.

Yet it was Requa who brought to the councils of the Republican high command at Chicago the word that diligent search was failing to produce a strong Republican candidate against Hiram Johnson for the Senatorship this year. What then seemed to some of the Republican chieftains a premature disposition to surrender has now

Acme

Mark L. Requa

been brought home to them with greater force. Word comes to the Republicans at Washington that the Conservative Republicans of California are ready to concede the hopelessness of a fight against Hiram Johnson and to unite with Conservative Democrats to block the more fearsome possibility that the radical Upton Sinclair might capture the Governorship and dominate the politics of Mr. Hoover's home State.

There is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the information. It indicates that California's senior Senator has cleared a hurdle which clearly worried him not a little a short time ago.

After deserting the Republican Party two years ago, Senator Johnson had hesitated to go back to California this year and seek Senatorial renomination in the Republican Party. He needed no one to tell him that all the zealous friends of Herbert Hoover and a great many other Republicans of the Right were "laying for him." President Roosevelt knew it, too, and offered him the Democratic indorsement almost out of hand.

Under the California primary law, however, a Democratic indorsement is of no value whatever to a Republican who fails to carry his own primary. A candidate defeated in the primary of his own party, no matter how prominent he may be, is politically dead. He may not run on any ticket in the general election. In that State there is no such thing as running as an "Independent," if defeated in one's own primary. If one is to run as an Independent, he must so declare himself in the first place, and stand for nomination as such in a primary simultaneously with those of all parties.

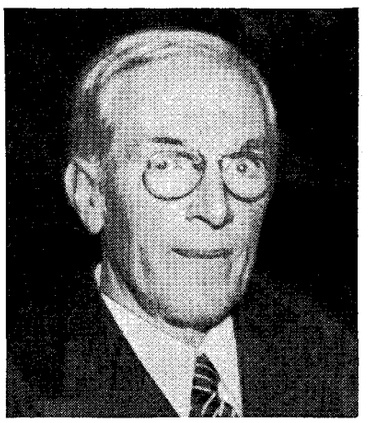
The California Situation

Rather than run the gantlet of Republican regulars, the insurgent Senator Johnson chose to run as a "Roosevelt Progressive" in a primary all his own. He was assured of nomination before he started, and he was assured of the Democratic indorsement. He even stood a chance of winning Republican "indorsement" over the man the Republican leadership might concentrate behind for the Republican Senatorial nomination.

Normally a veteran Republican Senator's waiver of Republican renomination in a "Republican State" would be seized upon by a plethora of party young hopefuls. Not so in California, where the Johnson strength is known, and the Roosevelt indorsement respected. There is to be a Republican Senatorial nominee, to be sure, but the Republican leaders privately concede that the fight against Hiram Johnson is hopeless, saying it is better to concentrate on keeping the State control conservative, regardless of the label the Governor wears. In this aspiration there is no little Conservative Democratic concurrence.

With the crack-up of the Republican Party by the abdication of Hiram Johnson, the Governorship, as well as the Senatorship, is lost to the Republican Party as such. But there may be a chance for Conservatives against Liberals. Could the Conservative Republicans annex the Conservative Democrats, or vice versa, on the Governorship issue, the rising radical tide in California might be stopped. This the Conservatives of both parties consider of more importance than the stopping of Senator Johnson. In the words of one California Republican, Hiram Johnson is a reactionary by comparison with Upton Sinclair and some of the other Left Wingers.

Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, elected with Roosevelt only two years ago, has gone back home seriously ill. The situation still



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Upton Sinclair

is in flux. The Conservatives of the two old parties are being thrown together by what they consider a common political danger.

It is the new political realinement which President Roosevelt predicted. Nowhere are the elements of a political realinement stronger than in California to-day.

Wisconsin and New Mexico were traditionally in the Republican Presidential column, notably Wisconsin.

This year, for the first time, a La Follette is running for the United States Senate outside the Republican Party. Young Senator Robert M. La Follette, having bolted Hoover in 1932, and facing the same music that Hiram Johnson faced in California, left the Republican Party altogether. He, too, is running as an Independent—a Roosevelt Progressive. Senator Bronson Cutting is making the same decision in New Mexico. La Follette in Wisconsin and Cutting in New Mexico will attract no more votes to the Republican standard than will Hiram Johnson in California. The Conservatives have the Republican Party to themselves. In those States the realinement, however far it may proceed, has started. The Left-Wing Republican leaders, powerful, even dominating, factors in the politics of their States for years, are rallying the Left Wingers to follow them out of the Republican Party.

The outcome depends on the popularity of the New Deal and its underlying liberal philosophy in the next four months. It depends tremendously on the personal popularity of President Roosevelt. The country has reached a critical political pass.

DIOGENES.

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British Fascism: Force or Farce?

Sir Oswald Mosley, ex-Conservative and Ex-Laborite, Backed by Rothermere Press, Appeals to "Black Coated Worker" to Try a Black Shirt Instead of a White Collar

By Harold E. Scarborough

UNTIL quite recently Fascism in England was considered to be a joke, and not a very good joke at that. To-day it is front-page news. What will it be to-morrow?

As the basis for a reasoned answer to this question it might be well to recapitulate some of the facts concerning the British Fascist movement before its emergence into the glare of publicity which the press of the world turned upon its two recent monster mass-meetings at the Royal Albert Hall and at Olympia. Exactly what is this new development? Who is behind it? Will it eventually pass into the limbo of lost causes; or will some future Prime Minister adorn the Government Front Bench of the House of Commons by appearing in a black shirt instead of in the hitherto more favored morning coat? And if this happens, will debate be cut short by throwing out the Opposition speakers, as the interrupters of Sir Oswald Mosley's Olympia meeting were "bounced"?

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Sir Oswald Mosley, Britain's Blackshirt leader, in a characteristic pose

It took a long time for anything in the nature of Fascism to make its appearance in England. The Blackshirt movement, as it exists now, is chiefly the creation of Sir Oswald Mosley. The number of its adherents is uncertain, its organizers claiming 750,000; and its opponents tending to assert that this figure is far too high. Its funds are said to be derived from voluntary contributions, but no list of contributors ever has been published. The official date of its foundation is 1932; but for practical purposes it has been under public notice for only about a year.

As yet the public generally knows of no prominent personality among the Fascists other than Sir Oswald Mosley, who without doubt is an intelligent, energetic, forceful, and sincere man.

No Party Man

Sir Oswald is thirty-eight years old. He went to Winchester College and the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, served with distinction in the Royal Flying Corps in the war (being slightly lamed as the result of a crash), and first entered Parliament in 1918 as a Conservative. His father was the late Sir Oswald Mosley, fifth baronet, a comparatively wealthy English landowner who made no effort to conceal his dislike of what he considered his son's political aberrations. In 1920 the younger Mosley married the charming and accomplished Lady Cynthia Curzon, daughter of the late Marquess Curzon and of his first wife, who was Miss Mary Leiter, of Chicago, and the heiress to an immense fortune. Lady Cynthia, after serving a couple of terms in Parliament, died last year at a tragically early age. Three children, in addition to her husband, survive her.

Sir Oswald's photographs seem to indicate a slight resemblance to ex-King Alfonso of Spain, whose features are perhaps better known to the American public than are those of the Englishman. He is tall; upright, despite his wound; well-built; and has black hair, very dark eyes, and a black mustache. His platform manner is quick and incisive, and he has a sense of humor.

By 1922 Mosley had discovered that whatever else he was, he was not a Conservative, in the strict party sense; and, from then, until 1924, he sat in Parliament as an Independent. He was out for two years, returning in 1926 as a Labor member, and retaining his seat under that label until 1931.

In the Labor Party he was scarcely happier than he had been as a Conservative. In 1926 his father had remarked scathingly that the younger Mosley's espousal of the Labor cause was "inconsistency bordering on hypocrisy; for he was born with a gold spoon in his mouth, and never did a day's work in his life." By 1927 he was accused of trying to build up his own group within the Labor Party. After the 1929 election he was made Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (a minor Cabinet post); but in 1931, he resigned after Ramsay MacDonald's refusal to accept his grandiose scheme of public works for ending unemployment.

His next step was to issue a manifesto, which seventeen other Labor M.P.'s also signed, demanding the transformation of the present Parliamentary system into something more akin to the Fascist model. By the end of 1931 he had formed the "New Party." Its life was brief and inglorious: it suffered crushing defeat in the autumn election of 1931. Another year elapsed before Mosley went over whole-heartedly to Fascism; but in his book, "The Greater Britain," which was published on September 30, 1932, he changed the name of his party to "The British Union of Fascists." Visits to Rome, conversations with Mussolini, and the adoption of the Blackshirt uniform and the "Corporate State" ideal, followed; and on July 16, 1933, Mosley headed 1,000 Blackshirts on the first Fascist march through London. In August, 1933, he opened in King's Road, Chelsea, what his opponents call "London's First 'Brown House.'" In this structure, formerly a college for women, 150 picked Fascists live under military discipline; it is "fortified" against the hypothetical attacks of Communists; and is the headquarters of the British Fascist movement.

Early this year Mosley "pulled off" a coup by enlisting the support of Viscount Rothermere, erratic, but influential, proprietor of *The Daily Mail*. There was much in the Mosley brand of Fascism which appealed to the semi-educated, lower middle-class people who make up the greater part of the clientele of such newspapers.

There can be no doubt that there is considerable sympathy in Tory quarters with Fascism. The Conservatives have noted that the "black coated worker," who in the United States is the white collar man, is pro-Fascist in his sympathies: which is quite natural, since he has been hard hit by the depression.

Mosley's Program

But Mosley's program has given them pause. Let him tell it in his own words:

"The Blackshirts will give the Government complete power of action by order (i.e., by decree), subject to the right of an elected Parliament to dismiss it by a vote of censure. Parliament will be called only at regular intervals, to review the work of the Government; but future Parliaments will be elected on an occupational and not a geographical franchise. Thereafter the life of the Government will depend on the vote of the people at regular intervals."

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Nazi Germany's Grave Economic Crisis

Soviet Russia, Apparently Controlling Factor in Reich's Export Trade Slump, Holds Key to Situation Which Observers Believe Is Leading to Financial Collapse

By Ferdinand Lundberg

THE grave German economic situation is attracting increasing attention from American observers because a German collapse would have profound effects on American interests. Approximately 12 per cent. of American exports go to Germany, chiefly in the form of cotton and copper. American bondholders hold $1,000,000,000 of German bonds, the largest portion owned in any single country, and American banks hold from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000 of German short-term credits.

German officials are well aware of the impending profound crisis for Germany and have reacted somewhat hysterically. The most hysterical reaction was that of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, shrewd President of the Reichsbank, when he threatened to bring about an embargo on imports. Germany can not exist without imports, as was demonstrated during the war. Nearly 50 per cent. of Germany's raw materials must come from abroad, coal, iron, and potash being the chief raw materials Germany provides herself.

But the Schachtian formula of self-strangulation has been placed in partial effect, Germany, on May 27, making a decree that henceforth foreign exchange in the amount of only 10 per cent. of the 1930 average will be allowed for imports. This does not mean imports will be cut to 10 per cent. of 1930, but it does mean that whatever imports are not balanced by exports will have available exchange funds limited to 10 per cent. of the foreign exchange available for that purpose in 1930.

Indicative of the extraordinarily precarious position Germany is in, is the hard bargain he has just driven with foreign holders of $2,000,000,000 of German corporate and government bonds, half held in the United States. Included in the bargain were $1,140,000,000 of short-term credits, about 25 per cent. held in the United States.

Position Grows Worse

The creditors were offered by Germany 40 per cent. of the face value in cash or new long-term bonds at face value, and the reactions were indignant in financial circles all over the world. The Young and Dawes Loans were exempted from the agreement.

The German position, in an economic sense, is very bad, and is becoming worse, but it is not as bad as Doctor Schacht would like to have outsiders suppose, American experts believe. Furthermore, it has not been aggravated to a controlling extent by the international Jewish boycott, as the Hitlerites attempt to make it appear.

At this moment the sinking gold reserves of the Reichsbank are causing much consternation. Acute students of the German situation, for a number ot reasons, believe there will be no German monetary collapse, but that the troubles of the German Government will be mainly political, owing to inability to give the populace work as the foreign trade of the nation is slashed to ribbons by the bizarre policies of the German Government.

Cold Cuts!
—Mun in *The Jersey Journal*

The gold reserve of the Reichsbank, at latest report, was down to 3.7 per cent. of the German bank-note issue, or only about $38,000,000, or less than has been sent to New York in a single ship-load. Superficially, this means that Germany virtually is bankrupt, but Doctor Schacht's critics claim he is deliberately keeping the Reichsbank gold reserve low in order to spread alarm throughout the world about Germany's prospective financial collapse, and the effect it will have on international economy. Authorities on this side of the Atlantic believe that the German currency really has a gold backing of 30 to 35 per cent., and really is quite strong. It is contended that the official mark, which no longer figures much in the international market, has gold for its redemption locked away in the vaults of certain banks controlled either by the Reichsbank or the German Government.

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Dr. Hjalmar Schacht

When Doctor Schacht resumed charge of the Reichsbank, he hastened to get rid of the bank's gold as fast as he could, rapidly liquidating the two foreign bank-credits Germany obtained during the crisis of 1931. Now the Reichsbank seems impoverished, if one disregards the fact that Germany has been receiving new gold constantly

Where has the new gold come from?

Russia has been the chief source of supply for new gold imported by Germany, and Russia generally has been overlooked as the prime factor in the self-induced German debacle.

Less than 10 per cent. of Germany's export decline can be traced to the Jewish boycott, altho this boycott may well prove to be the straw breaking the camel's back.

Approximately 90 per cent. of the decline in German exports has come about through the withdrawal of Russia from the German market. Russia was Germany's second largest customer, ranking next to Holland, and Russia gave Germany a huge favorable balance of trade which partially offset Germany's heavy unfavorable balance with the United States.

Russia Out of Picture

Russia moved out of the German economic orbit definitely last year, becoming alarmed when the Hitler plan for the dismemberment of the Russian Ukraine by Germany and Poland became known.

Russia last year began reducing drastically the goods bought from Germany and began liquidating in earnest the $600,000,000 credit from Germany, a credit which really was financed indirectly by American and English banks by means of credits to Germany. In 1932 Russia paid off $55,000,000 of this credit, but last year $85,000,000 was paid and this year probably at least $100,000,000 will be paid.

Foreign trade is the economic Achilles

(Continued on page 38)

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In Foreign Fields

France—Political unrest in France, begun with the "little revolution" at Paris on February 6, has spread through the provinces, continued press reports of street-battling between various rival organizations out to save *La Patrie* reveal. Predictions have been made that France will be the next European country to go dictator-wise, but such forecasts have been ridiculed by experienced French observers, who say that it would be impossible to conceive of Premier Gaston Doumergue broadcasting to the citizens of France, or to mass-meetings of Frenchmen, as Premier Mussolini does in Italy and Chancellor Hitler in Germany. Premier Doumergue always has spoken over the radio to the French people as their friend, and has implored them to work with him to get common sense and tolerance into the heads of warring politicians, whom he has blamed for France's worries in these days of crisis in home and foreign concerns. France has had one dictator, Napoleon I. When there was a commemoration of a Napoleonic anniversary, the undertone of comment about the Little Corporal was: "Admire him; but don't imitate him."

* * * *

Ankara (Angora) — Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, President and Father of the Republic of Turkey, and the Shah of Persia, Riza Khan Pahlevi, sealed friendship between the two countries at elaborate receptions tendered the Shah in his State visit to the Turkish capital. Mustapha Kemal said Turco-Persian amity was essential not only to both countries, but to the world's peace, as well. Both Turkey and Persia are on good terms with Soviet Russia. Friendly relations were cemented in Southeastern Europe in February of this year by the Balkan Non-Aggression Pact, which included Rumania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey. The recent *coup d'état* in Bulgaria, which brought about a kindlier feeling between that country and Yugoslavia, was considered another good omen for quiet in the Balkans. France, Poland, Soviet Russia, and the Little Entente have been drawing closer together, forcing Nazi Germany to realize that the Third Reich is being isolated.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler has begun to make frantic efforts to find friends in Europe notably by his talks with Premier Benito Mussolini at Venice and those of his representatives in Poland and France.

* * * *

Canton, China—Altho appreciating the forthrightness of tone in which Great Britain and the United States gave their opinion of Japan's so-called declaration of her Monroe Doctrine for Asia, some Cantonese editors have been saying pointedly that the Western Powers should abandon their paternal attitude toward the Far East and allow the countries there to work out their destinies in their own way.

Sea Power: An Anglo-American Front

Japan's Naval Demands Mask Aggression, Admiral Pratt Writes; British Believe Analysis Echoes London's View-point

Preliminary conversations in London between representatives of the United States and Great Britain and a forthright article in *Foreign Affairs* for July written by Admiral William V. Pratt, U.S.N. (retired), have served to focus attention on the probable developments of the 1935 Naval Conference.

The article by Admiral Pratt, who, being retired, is at liberty to speak his opinions frankly, was hailed by the British as an accurate statement of the joint British and American views of Japan's demand for equality and abandonment of the ratio principle agreed upon at Washington in 1922.

© International

Ramsay MacDonald

The essence of the Admiral's article was that Japan's demands can not be defended logically and, hence, are a mask for a policy of aggression. The conference can not succeed, he declared, unless limitation of air and land forces are made to compensate the big Powers for their naval concessions.

Tokyo took immediate exception to Admiral Pratt's arguments, and indicated the Japanese would walk out of the parley if the other Powers remained adamant concerning the Washington ratio. At the same time a suspicion persisted among the Japanese that the conference would bring forth a naval alliance between the United States and Great Britain. Admiral Pratt hinted at such an agreement being necessary in the event Japan did not modify her demands.

Press Comment

The conversations in London were begun with a speech by Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, who gave the conferees an explanation of Great Britain's present needs for sea power. This was interpreted by the American delegates, according to a dispatch from Charles A. Selden in the New York *Times*, as the forerunner of a British move to obtain, by further negotiation, the right to raise the limits imposed on her naval strength by the London Treaty in 1930.

Newspaper comment in this country on the 1935 Conference was generally guarded, with the Baltimore *Sun* making the sharpest observations.

"It should be clear," said *The Sun*, "that only by using the greatest tact and caution, by abstaining from resounding but false promises, by setting up reasonable objectives, by keeping the preliminary conversations above suspicion, and by promptly exposing misleading and injurious rumors can the way be prepared for a reasonably successful naval conference."

The New York *Herald Tribune* declared that for Japan to hope to obtain increased ratios, and, at the same time, to "retain all the other very real advantages which the treaty system gives her is simply not practical politics."

Split in the Nazi Ranks?

Overshadowing in importance even the historic Hitler-Mussolini meeting at Venice was the speech made last week to a group of students at Marburg University by Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen. The address, immediately suppressed in Germany by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, was widely published abroad and the press of the world hailed it as the first sign of an open split in the Nazi ranks.

Provided with an advance copy of the Papen speech, President Paul von Hindenburg suddenly bounded back into the German picture by sending a telegram of congratulation to the Vice-Chancellor. This was the first indication that the aged Field Marshal was ready to put a check on the activities of Chancellor Adolf Hitler.

The Vice-Chancellor's criticism of Nazi interference with freedom of the press and his sharp attack on political curbing of religion were interpreted as definite evidence that the Third Reich is about to enter another stage. Doctor Goebbels in a speech at Essen this week declared that only Nazis have the right to criticize, and, according to a copyrighted dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune*, assailed the Vice-Chancellor for his Marburg address.

The Boston *Transcript* considered the possibility that the Vice-Chancellor's speech was a partial result of the Hitler-Mussolini meeting and also an indication that Germany might be getting ready to call back the Hohenzollerns.

Another section of the American press considered this speech merely as an expression of the Junker element in Germany which has been forced into the background by the more radical Nazis.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, pointing out that Hindenburg is "unquestionably the champion of the East Prussian Junkers," said that the Vice-Chancellor might be speaking for the Reichspresident.

The Boston *Herald* went even further and declared that if "now the German dictatorship is tottering" this might be "merely the first of the collapse of strong-armed government."

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Sleuthing for Ancient Man in America

From Yucatan to Alaska Scientists Seek Traces of Earliest Inhabitants While Others Analyze Links Between Basket-Makers, Cliff-Dwellers, and Pueblo Indians

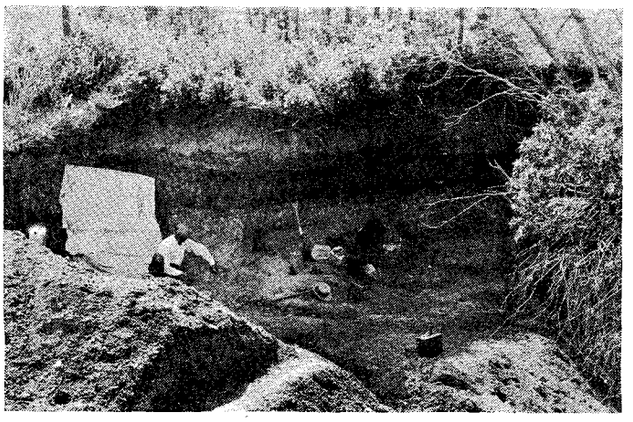
By Frank Clay Cross

THE great man-hunt is under way again. From the southernmost tips of Mexico and Florida to the Aleutian Islands, far up under the Arctic Circle, the posses of science are scattered, hunting clues which may add to the knowledge of the men who populated America long ages ago.

In Yucatan, searchers are excavating the marvelous cities of the ancient Mayas. Along the lower Atlantic Seaboard, they are digging for evidence in the dump heaps, centuries old, of the shell-fish eaters. They are sifting the soil of the strange mounds built by the prehistoric inhabitants of the Ohio Valley; exploring the lonely canyons and mesas of the Rocky Mountains where the basket-makers, the cliff-dwellers and the old pueblo-builders once lived; seeking evidence on the barren islands off Alaska of an ancient migration from Asia—a migration of Mongolian nomads who may have been ancestors of all the population of America for 5,000 years before the White Men came.

These prehistoric people, who all must be classified with the Indians, were not, however, the First Americans. A sequence of remarkable discoveries since 1926, and, more especially, in the last four years, has confirmed knowledge that men roamed the Western World 200 centuries, perhaps, or even more, before the Indian race.

That pushes the horizon back to the Great Ice Age, when enormous glaciers crept down from the Arctic, driving before them all the fantastic animal life then native on this Continent. It was the era of the huge hairy mastodon, the fierce sabre-toothed tiger, the giant sloth, and the little horse with toes like a dog.



The pit near Folsom, New Mexico, where the first Folsom points were found

Evidences of Antiquity

As long ago as 1846 the discovery of a fossil human pelvis, near Natchez, Mississippi, started speculation that men may have inhabited America at a period much more remote than hitherto had been suspected. This conjecture was rather generally scoffed at by scientists, however, until less than a decade ago when a party of excavators from the Colorado Museum of Natural History uncovered several dart-points among the fossil bones of extinct bison, in a pit near Folsom, New Mexico.

These dart-points were unlike any ever found before, characterized, particularly, by long haft-grooves. In 1931, five years later, more dart-points of the same type—now known as "Folsom" points—were found in conjunction with fossil mastodon bones in Nuckolls County, Nebraska. The next year a similar discovery was made near Dent, Colorado. These finds, with others in the same States and in Kansas and Texas, also, have banished all doubt that man really lived in America in what scientists call the Pleistocene era, which ended about twenty thousand years ago.

What flight of fancy could offer a more fantastic glimpse of life in far ancient times on the now-serene Western prairies than one of savage hunters shooting darts into the tough hides of great hairy elephants, and with maudlin yells pursuing other monsters of the animal kingdom which had disappeared from the face of the earth more than 200 centuries before the dawn of civilization?

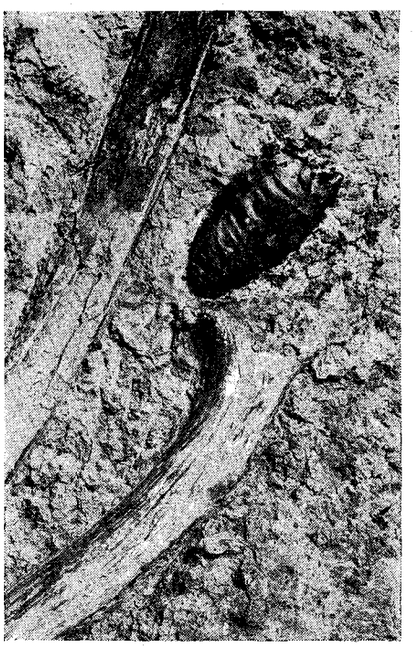
Yet 20,000 years ago hardly was more than yesterday when compared with the antiquity of the men known to have lived in Java and in parts of Europe a half-million, or even a million years ago. Was America also inhabited then? Scientists do not know, but wild speculations have been aroused by the discovery of crude pictures, drawn by several prehistoric artists on the walls of Hava Supai Canyon in Arizona, depicting what appear to be dinosaurs and pterodactyls, and other giant lizards of the reptilian era.

That would carry back fifteen million years. Such antiquity for the human race is considered utterly impossible, but how could those ancient artists have pictured dinosaurs unless they actually saw them? To make the puzzle even more disconcerting, true dinosaur footprints have been found in the rocks nearby.

There is a possibility that the explorations of the present summer may unearth some new evidence which will further revolutionize knowledge of the actual First Americans.

The more likely discoveries, however, will

(Continued on page 35)



A Folsom point uncovered, near the bones of an extinct type of bison

Health Insurance

Health insurance, hotly debated in medical circles, is a question of grave importance to the average man, as well as to the doctor. The American Medical Association, chief organization of physicians in this country, has taken a firm stand against it. The powerful American College of Surgeons has joined social and philanthropic organizations in declaring in favor of it.

What is health insurance? Will it work? If so, what will it mean to the average man? The Literary Digest will present opposing views in two articles, the first by Edgar Sydenstricker, Director of Research of the Milbank Memorial Fund, and a leader in the movement for health insurance, and a reply by Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, chairman of the committee appointed at the recent convention of the American Medical Association to consider this question. The first article will appear next week; the second the week following.

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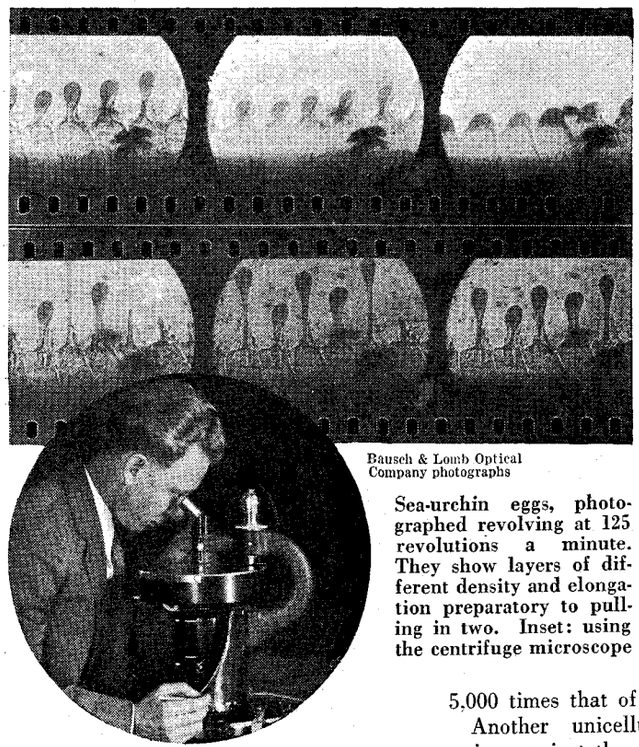
Centrifugal Force—A New Research Tool

Built Into High-Speed Whirling Rotor, Compound Microscope's Objective-Lens Brings Tiny Organisms to Scientist's Eye

The effects of great pressure on metals, minerals, artificial structures, and living cells are relatively unknown, but, by exerting such pressure through centrifugal force, scientists now are learning many interesting and important things. Much ingenuity has gone into the development of apparatus to make such research possible.



Bausch & Lomb Optical Company photographs

Sea-urchin eggs, photographed revolving at 125 revolutions a minute. They show layers of different density and elongation preparatory to pulling in two. Inset: using the centrifuge microscope

The fastest of these centrifuges is that constructed by a commercial concern from the design of Prof. J. W. Beams, of the University of Virginia. The rotor, or spinning part, of this centrifuge rides on a whirling jet of air and whirls at the enormous rate of 1,200,000 revolutions a minute. It has a rim velocity of 1,390 miles an hour, and the force developed has been calculated at 7,600,000 times that of gravity. A single ounce at that rate could be made to press outward with a force of 237 tons.

Rotational velocities of this order can not be obtained except with very small and compact rotors. Another type of centrifuge for laboratory use is that developed by Prof. Newton Harvey, of Princeton University, and Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, a New York City business man. This instrument, now also developed commercially, contains a remarkable device which permits the scientist to watch his specimen while it revolves, and even to examine it under a microscope, or photograph it.

The objective-lens of a compound microscope is built into the rotor in such a manner that light passing through the specimen goes through the lens. By means of two right-angle reflecting prisms, the beam of light then is brought to the center of the rotor, and sent upward into the lens of a stationary eyepiece.

If light were allowed to reach the specimen at all points in its journey around the rims of the rotor, the image seen through the eyepiece would be only a spinning blur, but the centrifuge microscope is arranged so the light strikes the specimen only momentarily, at one point in each revolution. The rapid succession of images reflected to the eyepiece is perceived as a single, steady one.

Interesting things appear when living cells are subjected to rapid centrifuging. The tiny single-cell organisms known as *daphnia* and *rotifera* invariably try to swim against the direction of the centrifugal force, and can do it, too, until the speed reaches nearly 6,000 revolutions a minute, corresponding to a pressure approximately 5,000 times that of gravity.

Another unicellular organism which swims against the current is *paramecium.* By determining the force at which it just fails to swim, it can be calculated that this creature is powerful enough to lift nine times it own weight.

Science Snap-shots

Bones of a crocodile which died by the shore of an inland sea in New Jersey 50,000,000 years ago have been found by workers in a greensand-marl pit near Sewell, in Gloucester County, New Jersey, and sent to the New Jersey State Museum at Trenton. Scientists there believe it represents a new species.

* * * *

A new talking radio beacon in use in European waters would have prevented the Nantucket lightship disaster, according to Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, President of the New York Electrical Society. It sends out an underwater sound-signal, then counts off miles by radio. Ships can tell how far away they are by the interval required for the underwater signal to reach them, as timed by the radio voice.

* * * *

The American beech, like the chestnut and the elm, now is threatened with extinction by an imported disease. The felted beech scale, Dr. R. Kent Beattie, of the United States Department of Agriculture, has announced, already has killed more than a third of the beech-trees in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The disease has spread to Maine.

* * * *

Argon, the gas which produces the pale, pinkish hue in luminous advertising signs, has been discovered in the atmosphere of distant stars by Dr. W. W. Morgan of Yerkes Observatory, *Science Service* reports. The discovery was made with the aid of the forty-inch refracting telescope of the observatory, largest of its kind.

Common Cold May Not Be Germ Disease After All

That most prevalent of human ills known as the common cold, which every winter leads to many days lost from work and often brings complications of a more serious nature, may not be a germ disease, after all, as physicians have long believed. Prof. William J. Kerr and Dr. John B. Lagen, of the University of California, reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science last week that attempts to transmit colds by exposure or inoculation had failed, and that in their opinion this disease results from the inability of the body quickly to adapt itself to changes in temperature, humidity, and other conditions.

When a number of men having a history of high susceptibility to colds were placed in an isolated room under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity, they could not be made to catch the disease. Attempts to infect them consisted of bringing into their presence individuals suffering from colds, and inoculating them with the virus which supposedly is the cause of the disease. Not one of the experimental subjects under these conditions showed symptoms of colds.

This evidence was corroborated by a study of the history of 1,300 cases of common cold. The final result of the research was the conclusion that colds probably are not germ infections, and are not infectious.

"Bacteria may be a cause of secondary complications, and filterable viruses may sometimes play a primary rôle," the experimenters admitted, but "environment factors and the general body responses to them must be considered as preparing the soil to a great degree."

Professor Kerr and Doctor Lagen made their report before the summer meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at which more than 850 papers were read by scientists, dealing with technical subjects ranging all the way from the internal anatomy of the wireworm to the nature of the cosmic rays.

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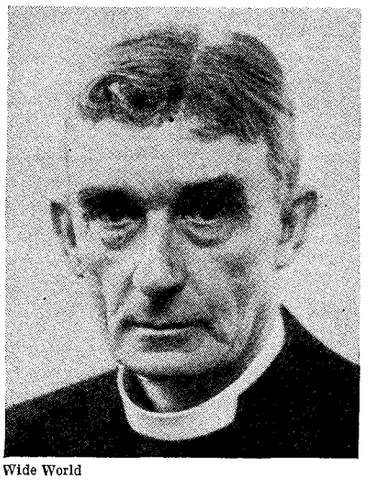
Anglican Church Bans Its Pulpits to Unitarians

Ministry of Monotheistic Creed Is Forbidden Privilege of Lecturing in Any Church of England House of Worship by Decision of York Convocation's Upper House

HOWEVER moral and upright they may be, and however closely they may follow the teachings of Christ, Unitarians are not Christians, in the Anglican sense of the term, and, hereafter, may not occupy any pulpit in the Church of England, the Upper House of the Convocation of York decided on a question from Liverpool.

Dr. L. P. Jacks, former Principal of Manchester College, Oxford, editor of *The Hibbert Journal*, and regarded highly on both sides of the Atlantic as a religious writer and lecturer, and the Rev. Lawrence Redfern had lectured at a non-liturgical service in the Liverpool Cathedral. Both are Unitarians, and their appearance in the beautiful new Cathedral aroused a storm of disapproval among High-churchmen. Lord Hugh Cecil protested to the Archbishop of York that it was "a scandal in the face of Christendom," and the question became a major issue between liberals and conservatives of all religious parties.

Unitarians do not subscribe to belief in the Virgin Birth, and in Jesus as the Son of God, which are central articles of the Christian faith, and, of course, of the Holy Catholic Church, of which the Church of England considers itself a part. No slur was cast on the character, life, and good works of Unitarians; the decision was based on doctrinal points. It was not well received, however, by some of the parishioners of Liverpool. At a night service of commoners in the Cathedral a week later,



Wide World

The Rt. Rev. A. A. David

the Very Rev. F. W. Dwelly, Dean of Liverpool, and Prof. C. E. Raven, who had invited the two Unitarians to lecture in the Cathedral, read a letter of apology to Doctor Jacks in which they expressed a "deep sense of regret and remorse" for the humiliation to which their invitation had exposed him, and said that the sequel made them "bitterly ashamed." "We believe," the apology went on, "that history proves both the spirit and methods of heresy-hunters to be, in the long run, disastrous and self-destructive. The Church, in attacking you, is going far to stultify its claims to the respect of honest men."

"Your letter," read the reply from Doctor Jacks, "confirms a long-felt conviction that unless the churches of Christendom are able to transcend their institutional selfishness, corporate self-seeking, and uncharitable relations, unless they are willing to put religion before church policy, the days of organized Christianity are most assuredly numbered."

Action Defended

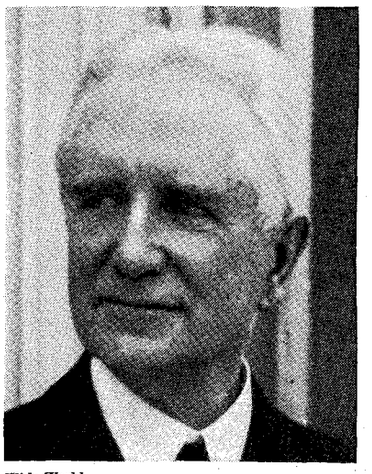
Yet as the London *Times* observed, "no other ending could have been anticipated. The Church of England has given a wide invitation to other communions to take part in its services, but the utmost anxiety for Christian reunion and fellowship can not extend that spiritual welcome to those who, in the words of the Archbishop of York, 'do not acknowledge the authority of scripture, the faith of the Nicene and Apostles' Creeds, the use of the two sacraments of the Gospel, and the principle of a duly-commissioned ministry.' "

The vote in Convocation against issuing invitations to Unitarians in future was twelve to none, the Bishop of Liverpool, the Rt. Rev. Dr. A. A. David, not voting. Doctor David assented to the decision, but defended his action in sanctioning the invitation to Doctor Jacks and Mr. Redfern. He doubted that Christ would exclude Unitarians from His circle.

"I am not for a moment arguing against the necessity of creeds," he said, "but can we be sure that Christ would have us discriminate between Christian and non-Christian on ground of creed alone? That would be to say that, however Christian a man may be in life and character, he is not to be reckoned a Christian until he agrees to profess his belief in a formula which he regards as beyond human proof."

The service in which Doctor Jacks participated, the Bishop pointed out, was of a type differing from Anglican liturgical worship, and invitations to non-Anglicans did not imply approval of their theological position. The service was, in fact, an attempt at joint evangelism commended by the Lambeth Conference in 1930.

As to whether Unitarians may be considered members of "Christian communions," Doctor David said: "The popular conception of Unitarianism, namely, that its main tenet is the denial of our Lord's divinity, is, so far as modern Unitarians are concerned, entirely mistaken. As a body they make no dogmatic denial of that truth. What they stand for is the right to what they call free worship, free, on the one hand, from doctrinal formulas, and, on the other, from the distraction of those sectarian claims and ambitions which arose inevitably out of competing theologies. Especially would they be free from all attempts to define what seemed to them indefinable. Among such definitions is, in their view, the Nicene affirmation that Jesus was Very God."



Wide World

Dr. L. P. Jacks

It was on this very point that the issue was decided. "The credit, nay the very character of the Church of England is at stake," said the Bishop of Durham, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Hensley Henson, "and altho it may well be the case that the responsible authorities of Liverpool Cathedral were unconscious of the fact, they did, in reality, make a new departure, which, if it shall be suffered to become a precedent, will compromise even fatally the claim of the Church of England to be a true branch of the Holy Catholic Church."

Doctrinal Disagreement

The House adopted the resolution put by the Bishop of Durham, that a Bishop "shall not extend an invitation to any person who does not hold, or who belongs to a denomination which does not hold, the common Christian Faith in Jesus as 'Very God of Very God, Who for us men and our salvation came down from Heaven and was made man.' "

Unitarians had the satisfaction of knowing that they will not be regarded under the old conception that "to be a heretic was necessarily to be a wicked person."

"The disagreement between us," said the Archbishop of York, "involves no kind of accusation, or censure, but it is a disagreement in doctrine. We should take our stand on the full Deity of Christ."

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A Test Vote in the Reformed Synod

Church Remains in Federal Council as Stricter Theologians Lose, but Decision Is Coupled With a Protest on Liberalism

Coupling its decision with a severe warning, the General Synod of the Reformed Church in America has voted, 141 to 32, to retain its membership in the Federal Council of Churches. The Federal Council, generally speaking, is liberal in its views, and its pronouncements are not always welcomed among those of stricter theology.

In the Reformed Church Synod, which met at Grand Rapids, Michigan, it was charged freely that some of the Federal Council's views were not doctrinally correct, and the question of whether to continue membership in it was debated a day and a half. After the question was decided, the Synod adopted another resolution advising the Federal Council that there is wide-spread opposition in the Reformed Church to many of the Council's actions and pronouncements, which put the Reformed Church in a false position, and warning that "there is a point beyond which the Reformed Church can not cooperate."

Another important question was decided when the Synod agreed not to advise against a union with the United Church of South India, which is made up of Protestant churches. It was feared that the United Church in time would come to be dominated, and, finally, possessed, by the Anglican Church, which has the largest membership in the new body. In its report, the Reformed Church's Board of Foreign Missions advised that the missions first be assured that ministers of all uniting churches were recognized as "equally valid; that while the office of Bishop is to be accepted, its functions are to be constitutionally regulated; that Bishops be elected, subjected to confirmation by synods representing the clergy, and laity, as well as the Bishops; that consecration of Bishops, and the ordination of presbyters, be performed by the laying on of hands of both Bishops and presbyters, and that a synod, composed of Bishops, presbyters, and laity, be recognized as the supreme governing and legislative body, with final authority." This would effectually safeguard the United Church from being taken over by the Anglican Church.

Free Church Sought

"What really matters," said Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, vice-president of the Synod and secretary of the International Board of Foreign Missions, "is the need of a native church, and I warn you that the Indians will have no other than a free church. They demand independence in religion as in politics."

A profound impression was made by the Rev. Martin DeWolfe, a missionary to India home on furlough. "This movement," he said, "began with the laymen in India, natives who could not understand why, after having made a confession of faith, they could not go into any church and partake of the sacraments. The question of government should not enter into the matter, but the question of spiritual life. We need what the Anglicans can give us. They have

The Rev. William P. Van Wyk

the true evangelical spirit. I can tell you, truly, that we find more modernism among the Congregational workers than in the Anglican church."

The Rev. William P. Van Wyk, of Grand Rapids, was elected president of the Synod. This is the fourth time he has been so honored. The vice-presidency fell to the Rev. Herman Kuiper, of Chicago.

Pacifist Denied Citizenship

American citizenship has been denied to another pacifist. His application refused a year ago by the United States District Court in St. Paul, Minnesota, the Rev. Thomas Frederick Rutledge Beale, British-born pastor of the People's Church in St. Paul, appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting in that city.

Mr. Beale invoked the Kellogg-Briand Pact outlawing war in his refusal to express willingness to bear arms. He contended that the pact had canceled the part of the naturalization laws requiring applicants for citizenship to promise unconditionally to perform military duty in the event they were called upon, and said he would bear arms only under the conditions of the pact.

The Appellate Court held that the naturalization laws had not been changed by the pact and that the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Schwimmer and MacIntosh cases are still in effect.

In the MacIntosh appeal the Supreme Court of the United States held, in a divided opinion, that "it is not within the province of the courts to make bargains with those who seek naturalization."

Gifts for Missions Decline

Gifts to the North American Protestant Foreign Missionary Societies from living donors dropped 30 per cent. in the period between 1928 and 1932, while expenditures dropped scarcely more than 20 per cent. Studies made in the field, said the Rev. Leslie B. Moss, secretary of the Foreign Mission Conference of North America, would indicate that both the total income for foreign missions and the number of missionaries in the field are probably much lower than the 1919 level.

It seems, however, according to Mr. Moss, that the depression served to augment a decline in income already under way several years before 1929. This is apparently due to the fact that missionary expansion in the decade 1920 to 1930 was abnormal. Reduced income has been met by a reduction in missionary salaries, tho Mr. Moss estimated that the total cuts by all the boards do not average more than 25 per cent. Nor does it appear that the total missionary body has been reduced by more than 25 per cent.

"For those who accept the point of view expressed in 'rethinking missions,'" said Mr. Moss, "this would not seem to be a major calamity." His viewpoint was that too much emphasis was placed on sectarianism and too little on Christianity as a way of living.

First Bryan Graduates

William Jennings Bryan University, named after the great defender of the Fundamentalist faith, has graduated its first class—numbering eight. The university was founded at Dayton, Tennessee, "as a testimony to the supreme glory of the Lord Jesus Christ and to the divine inspiration and infallibility of the Bible," in 1930. It was the Fundamentalists' reply to the defeat of Tennessee's anti-evolution law in the famous Scopes trial.

A Searching Question

A searching question for all advocates of war is asked by Oliver Herford in *The Christian Science Monitor:*

THE PRAYER OF LIFE

By O. H.

Father, to whom men pray: "Thy will
Be done," who sayest: "Thou shalt
not kill!"
Who lovest all, who seest all,
Who markest every sparrow's fall,
Who helpest the ant to bear her load,
Who showest the homing dove her
road,
Who lovest all that Thou hast made,
How wilt Thou answer men that
prayed:
"Thy will be done"? Have they no fear
Who hold so cheap what God holds
dear?

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The Theater Seeks the Rhythm of the Times

The Ability of the World to Adjust Itself to the Tempo of the Machine May Shape Civilization's Course: Drama Must Be Coordinated to That Swifter Pace

By Arthur Hopkins

WHENEVER a successful play is produced in New York it at once is hailed as telling evidence that the theater is not dead. When Katharine Cornell tours the country with exciting results, it is greeted as proof that the road is not dead. But to those who see the theater as a vital part of the nation's life a score of successes in New York and a handful of successes on tour are sorry evidences of a living theater.

Arthur Hopkins

There are some who believe that this must change, that the theater is about ready to spring into greater life than it previously has known. There are definite evidences of this, chief of which is the great increase in the number of college and amateur groups throughout the country determined upon having a theater even if it must be of their own making. How is the theater to find its new vitality? How is it to emerge as a significant social force?

It is my belief that the decline of the theater in America largely is due to its failure to adjust itself to the rhythm of its time. I am convinced that whatever seizes upon the popular imagination has consciously or unconsciously fallen in with the current rhythm. I believe this is true of literature, music, architecture, painting, sculpture, publications, dress, sports, and all of those activities which have to do with current expression.

Especially do I believe it to be true of politics. The fate of capitalism depends on its ability to find a new rhythm. Yet many of its champions are trying to maintain it in a rhythm of the past. The ability of the world to adjust itself to the rhythm of the machine largely will determine the path of civilization. Perhaps the scientists of the future will be more occupied in the detection of rhythm than in the more obvious economic charts.

The great leaders undoubtedly have ridden with the rhythm of their time, rather than by sensing the popular mind which itself is determined by prevailing rhythm. Only thus can a Napoleon be explained. His departure from rhythm is indicated clearly when he began to have misgivings which he could not explain, those misgivings which reached their height on the eve of Waterloo. Lenin and Mussolini are examples of the times. They were swept ahead by a power which no human possibly could summon, which is indicated by Lenin's statement that leaders have great difficulty keeping in front of their followers. Kerensky could not do it and was trampled under.

Changing Rhythms

The future of Russia and Italy will be determined by the ability of these countries to keep in the rhythm groove which itself is changing constantly. People should not be surprized on observing modifications and alterations in these governmental plans. Only thus can they survive. There is no permanent truth. There is no permanent State. As has been wisely said, only change is permanent, and change means changing rhythm. There can be great error of application in a plan which is in rhythm and it survives. There can be great perfection in a plan which is out of rhythm and it fails.

This is a far wandering from a discussion of the theater but I believe it to be applicable, since the theater can only be vital and essential to the extent that it is an expression of its time. Its force will not be determined by its perfections, or imperfections, but by its stride.

All returning travelers, sympathetic or unsympathetic with the Russian scheme, agree on the breathless vitality of the Russian theater which has sprung up throughout the land since the revolution. It no longer is of the Moscow Art Theater, which was the supreme expression of pre-revolution days, that they speak. That great theater has become a museum piece. They say that in the newer theaters many of the plays are faulty, many downright bad, but all highly stimulating, and the most stimulating spectacle of all is the audience. These are not bored or condescending people who want to be amused, or to find release. These are people charged with a new vitality which I think would be badly described as enthusiasm, or new hope, or new dignity. I think it goes much deeper. I believe they have found contact with present forces.

What is the American rhythm? Until it is found Americans will be a dispirited people. Did Roosevelt find it, only to lose it again? Has he been intellectualized away from it? Does he believe too much in brains? Has Mrs. Roosevelt more nearly found it? Or is it Secretary Wallace?

What has this to do with the theater? Everything. Because until the rhythm is

(Continued on page 35)

A scene from "What Price Glory?"—the Hopkins production which freed the American theater from its long Victorianism

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American Art Scrapes Off French Veneer

Returning Natives, Doffing Paris-Acquired Inferiority Complexes, Turn to New World Scenes and Stretch Easels Set Up by Pioneers for Wider Canvases of This Era

By Wayne W. Parrish

AMERICAN art, burdened and handicapped for decades by the heavy mantle of French schools and cults, shows signs at last of coming into its own. From Maine to California, the American artist is giving evidence of becoming independent, of turning to his own native soil and culture for his inspiration and subjects. Observers believe a healthy, hopeful trend has begun which will develop a truly native American art, undespoiled, and unhampered by foreign influences.

If this is true, "the native's return" is one of the most cheerful signs of the times. It means a new era for American art, and a spirited influence on American culture. A few pioneers have struggled, in recent years, to turn the American artist to his own native land and these efforts, aided by the depression, are having wide-spread effect. In almost every community in the nation, small groups of painters and sculptors have banded together, comparable in many respects to the little theater movement which began a few years ago.

The change is significant. It means that the American artists are ridding themselves of the inferiority complex which had convinced them that art flourished only along the traditional European lines. They are discovering that a Bohemian life in Paris is not the road to genuine American art. They are refusing to be fooled by meaningless abstractions; they are not trying to find non-existent universalities and the soul of life in smudgy cubes and geometric designs as deified by French modernists. They are getting over the idea that an artist must dwell in a dingy studio and be eccentric and live a life apart from reality.

True American Art

Instead, great numbers of youthful, sincere, earnest artists are going into the country to paint American life as it is—factories, railroad yards, docks, covered bridges, houses, farms, and people. In short, they are turning from vases of flowers and carelessly-composed splashes of paint to the native American scene.

Much stimulus to this historic movement has been given by the Government. The Public Works Art Project, with its ensuing national exhibition, provided artists with a means of livelihood while at the same time it gave them freedom and recognition in portraying American life. The Civil Works Administration included hundreds of artists on its retaining rolls. Countless public buildings are being adorned with art work of all kinds and variety. It is to be expected that the quality of much of this work is not high, but it has served as an impetus to the development of a true American art.

Typical of the American scene: *Water-color of a Railway Station,* by Richard C. Hare

In addition, a few sturdy believers in American talent have made important strides in recent years in developing small groups of local artists. In California, particularly around Los Angeles, there is a genuine interest in art. In Detroit, E. H. Richardson, Assistant Director of the Detroit Institute of Arts, has influenced a sizable interest in local talent. Kansas City has encouraged painters of the Western Scene. Seattle, Washington, and Dallas, Texas, are centers of local movements. Richmond, Virginia, has encouraged talent by conducting exhibits. In New York, the artist who paints the American scene still is in the minority, but large public exhibitions of the last year have done much to focus attention on his native work.

A few observers have wondered for years why it is that artists could discover nothing in America worth painting. They have wondered why young painters, endowed with talent, have preferred to sit in studios and dabble with unreal objects, and why American artists should be awed and subservient to the many French schools and cults. Is not a wheat-field a thing of beauty? Is not an American farm a fit subject for the brush? Are not the blast-furnaces, the bustling factories, the smoky railroad yards, to say nothing of American cities with their sky-scrapers, or the languid villages, true challenges to the artist?

This is not to say that a few artists have not seen that the future of American art lies in America. John Steuart Curry began painting the fields of his native Kansas. Thomas Benton, Charles Birchfield, John Marin, John Sloan, Reginald Marsh, Grant Wood, Blendon Reed Campbell, and Thomas Manton, to name a few, have been pioneers. Frank Lloyd Wright has brought fame to American architecture. George Grey Barnard and Jacob Epstein are American sculptors of note, but the mass of American artists have been slow to follow.

Probably the most vociferous of the exponents of American art is Thomas Craven, whose "Men of Art" and his more recently published best-seller, "Modern Art" (Simon and Schuster, $3.75), has done much to clarify the problems confronting the native artist. Sandy-haired, frank, jovial and a human encyclopedia on art history, men, and schools, Mr. Craven went from his native Kansas to Paris in his youth to study under the French masters. After a typical Bohemian existence, he became disillusioned, returned to America, and has fought ever since for an independent development of American art.

"Unfortunately, the painters in our country have felt that they had to go to Europe," Mr. Craven said in an interview. "Until a painter can look at his own country, we won't have art. It isn't necessary for a painter to sacrifice his life to an ideal that has no meaning to the world. The American people do not have to appreciate

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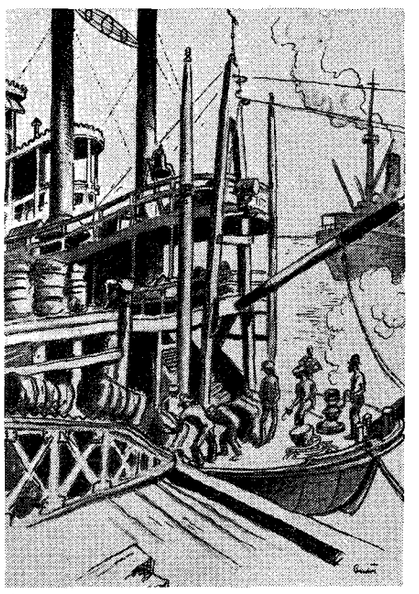

Courtesy of Ferargil Galleries

A rich subject for the artist: *Mississippi River,* by Thomas Benton

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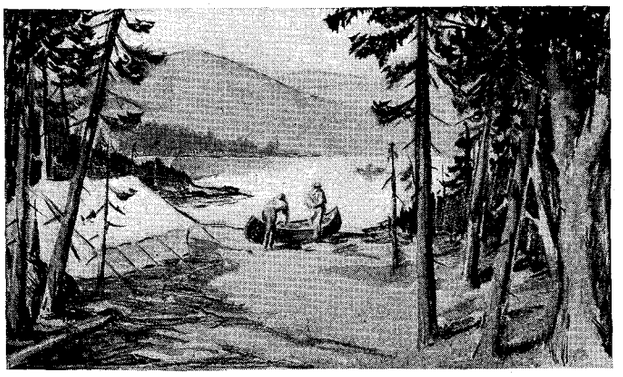

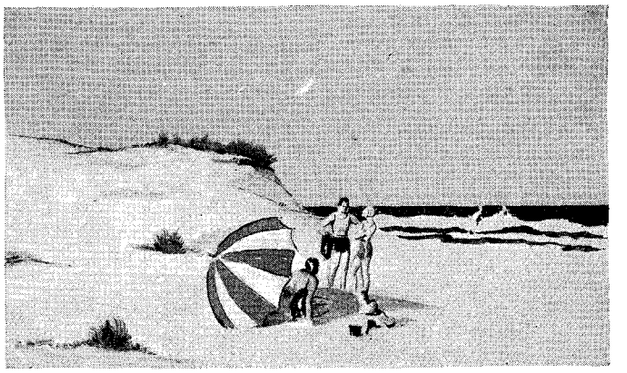

Have a Good Vacation

IF you have been grinding away, month after month, you need a special tonic. It is the world-famous health builder, the blending of sunshine, fresh air, change of scene, rest and diversion—a vacation.

Plan to enjoy a totally different kind of a life for a short time. New ideas, new scenes, new people afford recreation. And recreation is necessary to health and good spirits. Joy, pleasure and laughter invigorate mind and body. They help to tone up the entire system.

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Social Insurance and the Human Equation

Comprehensive Schemes of Other Great Nations Do Not Appear to Be Adaptable to American Soil, So Washington Faces This Problem With Methods of Its Own

By P. W. Wilson

IN a message to Congress, President Roosevelt has declared that the citizen is entitled to security against certain vicissitudes of a complex civilization. As understood by many nations and discussed at Geneva, these insurable risks to the individual include unemployment, temporary sickness, maternity, permanent invalidity, old age, and widowhood.

Germany, in 1889, inaugurated the first comprehensive scheme for a large country. Twenty years later, Britain took the plunge. For twenty-five years she has been amending her insurance by successive acts of Parliament and such amendment is proceeding now.

Throughout the world, there have been developed schemes of insurance. Many of these schemes are of recent date. Some are voluntary, either in whole, or in part, but the tendency is toward compulsion.

An immediate program for the forthcoming Congress is specified by President Roosevelt. He mentions unemployment insurance and old-age pensions. Such a message clearly proposes a new departure of momentous importance.

"Thrift" Not Failure

The United States has endeavored to pursue a policy of laissez-faire. America has advocated "thrift," and denounced the dangers of the "dole." This policy would be abandoned.

"Thrift" by no means has been a total failure. In 1915 there were 42,500,000 life insurance policies in force within this country. They represented an aggregate insurance of $22,500,000,000. In 1931 there were 121,700,000 life policies, representing $109,000,000,000, or approximately $900 a policy. It was possible for the insured person to borrow on his policy up to its cash-surrender value.

In 1932, the number of insurance policies fell by 6,000,000 and the insured aggregate by $8,000,000,000. The people were drawing heavily on their savings of every kind, and for multitudes of homes those savings were in process of exhaustion. Millions had lost their nest-egg through unwise speculation.

At the best of times, the pension funds of corporations—chiefly railways, public utilities, etc.—covered only a fraction—say a sixth—of the insurable population. The depression has displaced labor and militated against the continuity of employment on which company schemes depend. The position to-day is that the Treasury is meeting an inescapable emergency with direct relief amounting to more than $100,000,000 monthly.

The expenditure on public works and relief is colossal, but it has been emergency expenditure. No scheme of nation-wide social insurance, suitable for good times as well as bad, has yet been adopted. The payment of old-age pensions, in so far as it is proceeding, is experimental and local.

In January, 1933, thirteen States—California, Delaware, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming were distributing 101,000 pensions, averaging $22.35 a month—equivalent to an expenditure of $27,000,000.

Such schemes give no real idea of what is involved in a policy of social insurance for the whole United States. More instructive may be the position in Britain after an experience and discussion of this policy which has been continuous over twenty-five years.

National insurance in Great Britain frequently has been extended and now covers old-age pensions beginning at sixty-five years, unemployment, sickness, maternity, and widowhood. The schemes are under revision. There has been a diminution of unemployment due to partial recovery in certain trades, but the cost of the schemes may be put at nearly $1,200,000,000 a year.

The population of the United States is nearly three times that of Britain. Unemployment is at least as serious here as there. The British schemes, if applied in this country, would cost at least $3,500,000,000 a year.

Nor must another factor be ignored. There is the possibility of political pressure on governments and legislatures distributing public money. The failure of the Labor government in Britain was attributed largely to amenability to pressure.

Would this country be content with the British scale of benefits? To give one clear instance, the average old-age pension in Britain is approximately $2.25 a week, or only half the average pensions now paid by certain States. There are advocates of a $10 pension in this country. The adoption of national insurance must be accompanied by the definite abandonment of what may be called bonus lobbying.

World-Wide Discussion

In Britain, 12,000,000 are insured against unemployment, and 17,000,000 against sickness, maternity, invalidity, and old age, whether for themselves or dependents. The United States, therefore, has to consider a scheme which, if comprehensive, would include, say, 50,000,000 members.

The usual idea is that people should pay weekly contributions for an old-age pension. For an obvious reason, it is impossible to start an immediate scheme along these lines. It would mean that nobody could receive a pension until he had made these payments—say, over a period of thirty years—and that the entire benefit would be postponed. At the outset, pensions must be largely a gift from the community.

Over the conditions of this benefit, there has been world-wide discussion. Usually it is laid down that the recipient of the pension must be a national of the country in question, and that he must have resided there for a period of years. Sometimes there is an insistence on reputable character. Also, it is customary to apply a limit of income and property to eligibility for pensions, and the amount of the pension is determined according to the recipient's lack of other means.

Invalidity means a state of health which prevents the earning of more than, say, a third of a living wage, or, indeed, any wage at all. Such persons are regarded in the light of old-age pensioners.

The United States, like every country, has to take into account the human equation. America may be expected to work out the methods characteristic of its own civic genius.

Bringing the Prodigal Home

—Bishop in the St. Louis *Star-Times*

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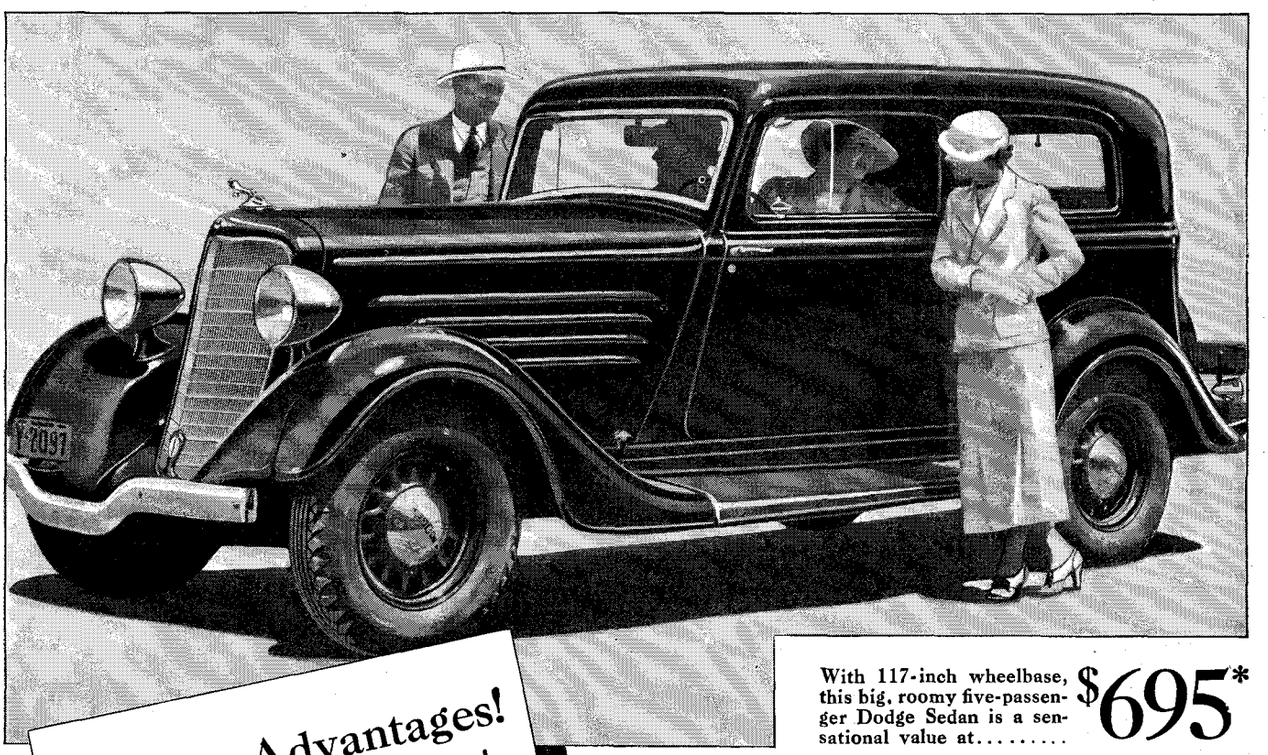

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Sayre, Negotiator of Tariff Trades

Woodrow Wilson's Son-in-Law, a Diplomat of Proved Ability in Treaty-Making, Has One of the Most Important Assignments in the New Deal's Second Year

By Oliver McKee, Jr.

FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE, Assistant Secretary of State, and Chairman of the Administration's Executive Committee on Commercial Policy, has been given one of the most important assignments in the New Deal's second year—that of conducting, at the direction of Secretary Hull, trade negotiations with foreign governments under the "Yankee swapping" tariff bill, signed by President Roosevelt on June 12.

This measure confers on the Executive, for a period of three years, the authority to make tariff trades with foreign countries, and also to fix rates on articles imported into the United States, a power hitherto exercised by Congress. With the signing of this bill the Administration is ready to initiate a foreign trade expansion drive by methods long advocated by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who sees in trade barriers a major cause of the world's economic troubles.

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Francis Bowes Sayre, one of the President's principal lieutenants in carrying out the new tariff policy

Assailed by Republicans in Congress as a dangerous departure from past tariff-making procedure, and as lodging with the Executive the power to pass a sentence of economic death on an individual industry, the new tariff act, in its execution, will be closely watched by Republican strategists as they search for campaign issues. For tariff-tinkering has brought more than one of Mr. Roosevelt's predecessors to grief. As a trade bargainer, Mr. Sayre therefore essays a responsible rôle. It will largely be on his recommendations, based on studies conducted by the government agencies concerned, that Secretary Hull and President Roosevelt will reach a final decision on the terms of each reciprocal tariff agreement.

A Practical Diplomat

A graduate of Williams College in the class of 1909, instructor in government and assistant to its president, and for many years a law professor at Harvard, where he directed the Institute of Criminal Law, Mr. Sayre belongs in his academic background to the famous "brain trust," tho one of its least publicized members. As adviser to the Government of Siam, and as a negotiator of a series of commercial and political treaties between many western powers and Siam abolishing extraterritoriality in that country, Mr. Sayre brings to his department a practical knowledge of diplomacy. He is no novice in the business of treaty-making. He was brought to the State Department to coordinate the foreign trade activities of the Government. During recent months he has devoted most of his time to problems of the Administration's new tariff policy.

On his desk is a picture of Woodrow Wilson and the late Mrs. Sayre, daughter of the War President. Now the son-in-law of the man who captained the fight for entrance of the United States into the League of Nations, but who was unable to prevail over the mood of national self-sufficiency, has been chosen by another Democratic President as one of his principal lieutenants in carrying out a policy which seeks to overcome excessive economic nationalism.

Few have spoken more pointedly on the subject than Mr. Sayre. In his Commencement Day address at Ursinus College, on June 11, he said: "To-day, the existence throughout the world of an intense economic nationalism is perhaps the most outstanding fact of present-day life. . . . The simultaneous efforts of every nation to reduce purchases of foreign goods within its territory and at the same time to increase its sales in foreign territory bear witness to the utter folly of nations trying to live apart from each other. Yet the movement of economic nationalism has now gained such world-wide force as to sweep into its rushing currents practically the whole of the economic life of the world." This world movement has a threefold danger, Mr. Sayre believes. Economically, it leads to reduced trade and increased unemployment. Politically, it brings necessarily increased State control and the regimentation of private business. And the international consequences manifest themselves in a multiplication of the causes of war between nations.

Mr. Sayre proposes to move slowly, and no trade agreement will be drafted until he is sure of his ground. The Executive Committee on Commercial Policy, consisting of representatives of the State, Treasury, Commerce, and Agriculture Departments, the Tariff Commission, the NRA, and the foreign trade office headed by George N. Peek, has for some time been engaged on detailed commodity studies of all articles which are likely to enter into the trade agreements which Congress has authorized the President to make. To provide the State Department with as full data as possible, the research staff will be largely expanded. Before any agreements are concluded with foreign governments, the law provides that public notice of the intention to negotiate such agreements must be given, to the end that industries affected may have full opportunity to present their views. These hearings will be held by a government agency to be designated by the President and will be conducted in much the same way as hearings before the Tariff Commission.

Mr. Sayre has already assured industry that they need not fear a flood of competing foreign goods under the treaty-bargaining program. "The Government exists to promote and protect American manufacturers, not to ruin them," he says. "And in the world of actualities, it is self-evident that no program of tariff-bargaining can be entered into without the most painstaking study and care. The net result of any bargain must be dollars-and-cents advantage to American producers and the promise of additional employment to American laborers."

Extensive Studies Necessary

Before Mr. Sayre and his lieutenants come down to cases, they will try, in their studies, to determine the following: first, the economic effects of a reduction in the existing tariff; second, what existing duties can be modified without serious injury to American producers; third, the importance of each commodity to national defense, and fourth, to what extent each is a chief source of supply from the country under consideration. Extensive preliminary studies will be necessary and these must take into account the various competitive factors in world trade.

Mr. Sayre regards it as an error to assume that for every dollar in foreign trade cut down, a corresponding dollar of domestic goods is produced. The tariff-bargaining program rests on the opposite assumption; namely, that the decrease in foreign trade has had a corresponding effect in depressing the level of domestic production. Thus shrinkage of foreign trade means inescapably a general lowering in the standard of living. The tariff-bargaining program is an integral part of domestic recovery plans, for 7,000,000 persons in the United States are normally dependent for their livelihood on foreign trade, according to an estimate presented to the House Ways and Means Committee. The rehabilitation of foreign trade is therefore one of the essentials to a full measure of reemployment in America.

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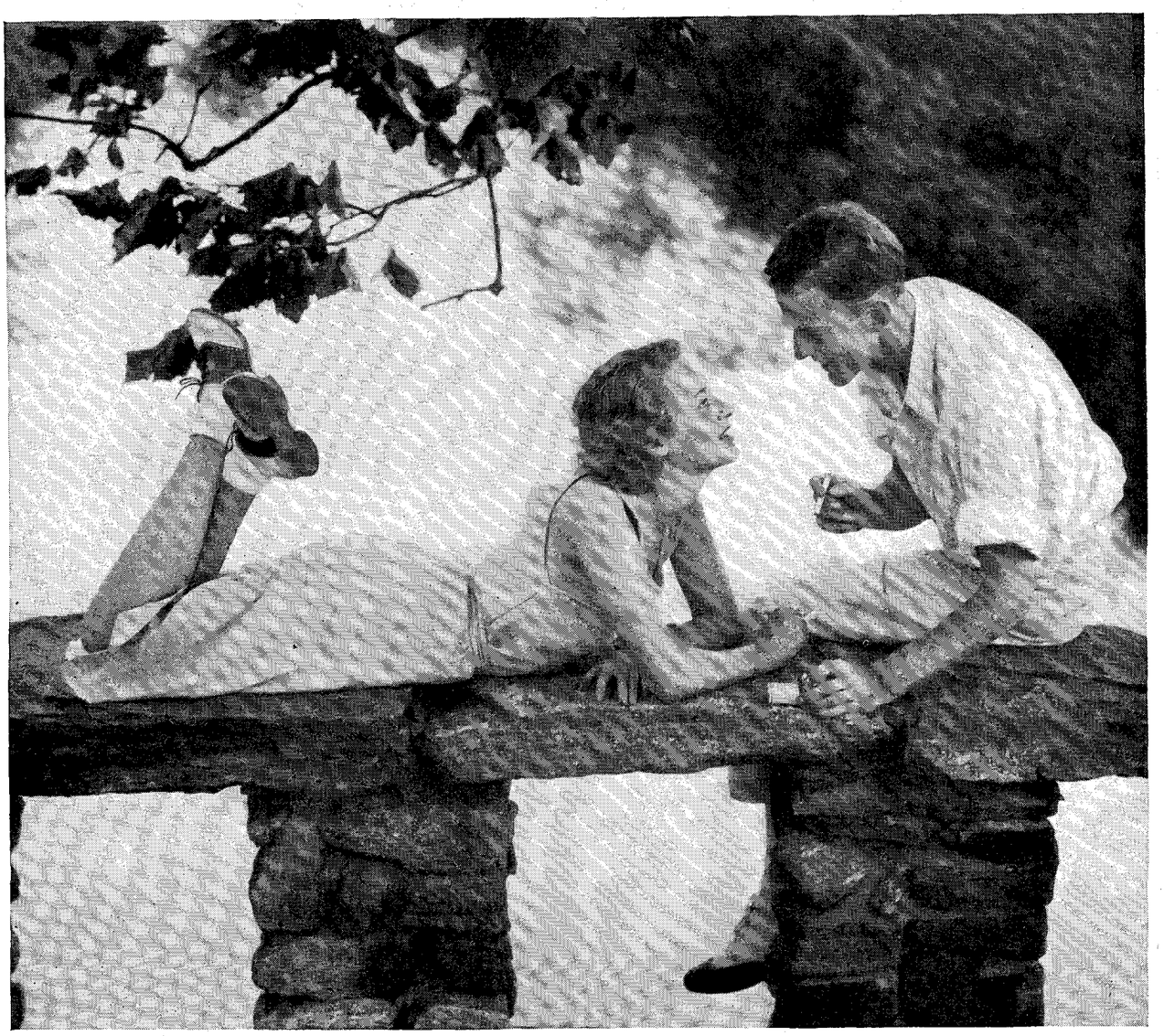

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Among the Outstanding Books of the Week

The Coming American Revolution. By George Soule. New York: The Macmillan Company; $2.50.

The folks who yammer about "the revolution"—both the conservatives, who shudder at the word, and the radicals, who yearn for excitement—don't know what they are talking about. It isn't crowds in the streets that make revolutions, nor the desperate, hungry bottom-dogs; and a good revolution takes many years, even generations, in the making. America may be in a "pre-revolutionary" stage; but it is nothing to lie awake nights thinking about in 1934.

That is the comfortable conclusion of George Soule, one of Rexford Tugwell's colleagues on the editorial staff of *The New Republic*, in a book which combines a sweeping survey of the great revolutions of the past with a keen economist's analysis of the symptoms of impending change in the United States.

It isn't desperation which makes revolutions, Mr. Soule concludes, after studying the English Revolution of the seventeenth century, the American Revolution, the French and the Russian Revolutions; it is hope. Men change society when they see a new vision; starving men sit at home and groan.

The street-fights which seem to constitute revolution in the "movies," in the romantic novels of Dickens, and in the equally-romantic histories of Carlyle, do not seem to Mr. Soule very important; they were the result, he says, not the reality, or even the cause, of the revolutions. Real revolutions happen so slowly that the people who take part in them often have no conception that they themselves are revolutionaries.

Obviously Mr. Soule is making his own definition of the word "revolution." By revolution he means a profound change—not of personalities, but of basic forms of government. In that sense of the word—not so different from what most people call "evolution"—we live in a revolutionary period. The old forms of capitalistic society are collapsing, not because of any "red" propaganda, as Mr. Soule analyzes the situation, but because business men and politicians still think in terms of eighteenth-century society; and industry itself has moved too fast for them.

It may take a generation or two to round out the necessary changes, and settle down into new, stable forms, Mr. Soule thinks; he tells us not to be too excited or alarmed. "Common sense tells us," he says, "that in the past, when human beings have been confronted with the breakdown and failure of old régimes, they have found their way through, sooner or later, to new ones better adapted to the times. There is no good reason why people should not continue to do so in the future."

We still talk a lot of nonsense about "rugged individualism" and "regimentation" in this country, Mr. Soule believes. The New Deal, in his view, has not destroyed individualism, or created regimentation; it merely recognizes hard facts.

Business was regimented, even in the Coolidge-Hoover era, but not by the Government. Control—undefined and unplanned, but substantial control—lay in Wall Street. And the net result of the old system was, and will be, again, if big business has its way with the NRA, to cut wages before cutting interest rates, to maintain industrial, rather than farm, prices—and, as a result, to intensify both booms and depressions.

When trouble comes, the banks and the big industries again will run for help to the Government which, in better times, they ask to leave them alone. It was the National Association of Manufacturers which invented the NRA; and, as Mr. Soule sees it, the NRA thus far has not advanced beyond the stage of "planning for private profit."

It has raised prices and restricted output—"thus diminishing the flow of goods on which any rise in the general standard of living must depend." The weaknesses which short-sighted business men have imposed upon it will force it to develop in a new direction.

So, Mr. Soule sees America headed toward greater collectivism, more central planning. The New Deal, he suggests, will be seen in the light of history not as really successful social planning, but as a step in the social education of the country. It is educating us for our new "revolution."

Worth Reading

A Chinese Testament. By Tan Shih-hua, as told to S. Tretiakov. (New York: Simon and Schuster; $3.) The moving autobiography of a Chinese boy, who drifted into marriage, divorce, and revolution, and, since he dictated these memories, has died an unknown death.

The Quest for Security. By I. M. Rubinow. (New York: Henry Holt and Company; $3.50.) Unemployment, old age, and health insurance.

The Berlin Diaries. By General X, with a foreword by Edgar Ansel Mowrer. (New York: William Morrow and Company; $2.75.) Purporting to be the intimate diary notes of a high German general during the days when Hitler's coup d'état was brewing—bitter against President von Hindenburg.

Hoxsie Sells His Acres. By Christopher La Farge. (New York: Coward-McCann; $2.) A novel in verse, of "Summer folk" and country folk, full of a warm passion for the land of Rhode Island's South Country.

Duel. By Ronald Fangen. (New York: The Viking Press; $2.50.) A remarkable novel from Norway of the modern conflicts between parents and children, husbands and wives, and friends.

The Provincial Lady in America. By E. M. Delafield. (New York: Harper and Brothers; $2.50.) In which Miss Delafield comes to America to lecture, sees Chicago, Boston, Washington, and New York, and reports, crisply, superficially, and amusingly.

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Bright Spots in the News

Weekly wages of factory workers rose 2 per cent. during April and reached a point 26 per cent. higher than a year ago, according to Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Business reached new highs in Oklahoma City during May when the largest bank-debit totals in the past thirty months were recorded, according to the Oklahoma City Clearing House.

Employment in the Nashville area is up 27 per cent. over May, 1933, according to the Chamber of Commerce.

Prediction of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., is that the national output of automobiles this year will be 400,000 greater than in 1933 and 1,000,000 ahead of 1932.

For the first time in two years Cleveland blast furnaces are operating 100 per cent., according to a report in the Cleveland *News*.

Contributors to This Issue

Seth Briggs is the *nom de plume* of one of the editors of *Field & Stream*. He contributes "Black Bass—Tale of a Fighting Fish," to this issue.

Frank Clay Cross, author of "Sleuthing for Ancient Man in America," was born at Natoma, Kansas, in 1893, was educated at the University of Denver, served overseas during the war, and since 1931 has been a lecturer and magazine writer.

Arthur Hopkins ("The Theater Seeks the Rhythm of the Times") has a record of more than fifty plays and is one of the five leading American producers. His production of "What Price Glory?" in 1924 relieved the American theater of its inhibitions. He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, and is fifty-six years old.

Ferdinand Lundberg, a New York newspaper man, contributes the article on "Nazi Germany's Grave Economic Crisis." He was born in Chicago, and is thirty-two years old.

Oliver McKee, Jr., who writes of "Sayre, Negotiator of Tariff Trades," is the Washington representative of the Boston *Transcript*. He was born in East Orange, New Jersey, is forty years old, and was graduated from Yale in 1915.

Harold E. Scarborough, European editorial manager of the New York *Herald Tribune*, writes on "British Fascism: Force or Farce?" He is thirty-six, was born at Bel Air, Maryland, and was graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1917.

Theodore C. Wallen, author of "The President's Summer Odyssey," is the New York *Herald Tribune's* Washington Bureau Chief. He was formerly on the staff of the Hartford *Courant*. He is thirty-nine, and a graduate of Trinity College, Hartford.

Philip W. Wilson was born in England in 1875, was educated at Cambridge, and lived in London for many years where he was a journalist, and from 1906-1910, a Member of the House of Commons. He is a prolific writer, has edited many books. In this issue he writes on "Social Insurance and the Human Equation."

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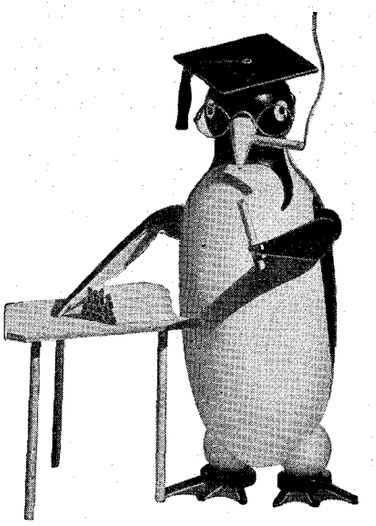

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(Continued from page 9)

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The greatest strength for the President, as indicated by this week's report in the LITERARY DIGEST poll, lies in the seven States with "Yes" ratios from 75-85 per cent.:

Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas.

Thus are the lines being drawn in the LITERARY DIGEST poll on Roosevelt's acts and policies. Political parties will "fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Considering the LITERARY DIGEST poll as a whole, the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* has commented:

"The result, it seems to us, is not far from the pre-poll estimates of politicians who keep their ears to the ground, and political observers who have refined the process of calculating popular opinion. It does not, therefore, greatly alter the national political situation."

The current DIGEST poll on Roosevelt policies indicates a favorable ratio of 61 per cent. Roosevelt's ratio of the popular vote in 1932 was 57.32 per cent.—only 3.68 per cent. less than the President's ratio as indicated in the report on the DIGEST poll for this week.

In an editorial headed, "Dixie Leads the Nation in Indorsing the President," the Atlanta *Journal* has commented:

"Supported in all regions, the President proves especially strong in the South. All Dixie is for him overwhelmingly."

On the face of the figures in the LITERARY DIGEST poll, one year of Roosevelt's acts and policies has not "greatly altered the national political situation."

Shift Since 1932

That part of the LITERARY DIGEST poll defined as "An Analysis of How Voters in This Poll Voted in 1932 and How They Vote Now" answers the question: Does the poll indicate that there has been any shift in opinion among those who voted in the Presidential election of 1932?

In that analysis, there are first those who "Voted for Roosevelt in 1932." Those who now vote "No" in the DIGEST poll may be regarded as a loss for Roosevelt.

Then there are those who "Voted for Hoover in 1932." Those in this group who now mark their ballots in the DIGEST poll, "Yes," represent a gain for Roosevelt since 1932.

Likewise the column of those who "Voted for Others Than Roosevelt or Hoover in 1932" may be analyzed. There, also, "Yes" ballots represent a gain for Roosevelt on a basis of the figures in the DIGEST poll.

If these two "Yes" columns are added together, the result represents the number of voters in the DIGEST poll who have been won over to the Roosevelt policies since they voted against him in the 1932 election.

The difference between the total of "Yes" ballots and the total of "Noes" who voted for Roosevelt in 1932—represents the shift—in other words the net gain or loss for Roosevelt as indicated solely on the basis of the figures in the DIGEST poll.

This analysis of these figures in the DIGEST poll indicates that Roosevelt has incurred net losses of support among poll-voters in nineteen States since 1932, even tho he still "carries" all nineteen of them:

Indiana, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.

Applying that same analysis to the total of all the DIGEST poll-voters who voted in 1932, the result indicates a net gain of 5.68 per cent. from the forty-eight States considered as a whole.

The first report on the clergy, reported last week, recorded a 55.75 per cent. ratio of favorable "Yes" ballots. This week the second report on the clergy records a 54.97 per cent. "Yes" ratio—a change of only 0.78 per cent. The clergy in twelve States have returned majorities of "No" ballots.

Nor do the lawyers depart very far from the trend observed in the polls on the clergy, the business men, and the physicians. In their special DIGEST poll, the Lawyers vote approval "on the whole" with a 53.29 per cent ratio. But the lawyers in twenty-four individual States have returned majorities of "No" ballots.

Woodrow Wilson, a college president who became President of the United States, once said:

"The great voice of America does not come from the seats of learning. It comes in a murmur from the hills and woods and factories and the mills, rolling and gaining volume until it comes to us from the homes of common men. Do these murmurs echo in the corridors of the universities? I have not heard them."

But there has been a change. Last week, Franklin Delano Roosevelt received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Yale. The undergraduates at Yale have performed an about-face by switching since 1932 to support "on the whole the acts and policies of Roosevelt's first year." In accepting the honorary degree from Yale, President Roosevelt said:

"While there has been a certain amount of comment about the use of brains in the National Government, it seems to be a pretty good practise—a practise which will continue—this practise of calling on trained people for tasks that require trained people. To-day, more than ever before in our public life, it is true that we are calling on the teaching profession, on the graduates of scientific schools and other schools. . . . "

Educators Approve

The "great voice of America" does echo to-day in the universities. More men will leave the seats of learning for the halls of government.

The LITERARY DIGEST poll of educators in America reveals an approving ratio of 67.06 per cent. for Roosevelt's policies—an expression of approval five times as strong as was the margin of disapproval in the banker-ballots! And not in a single State have the educators returned a majority of "No" ballots.

The final report on the LITERARY DIGEST-College Newspaper poll of American undergraduates will be published next week.

Special Poll of Lawyers, Clergy, and Educators

(Counted separately from the main poll)

STATE	LAWYERS		CLERGY (Second Report)		EDUCATORS	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alabama	271	64	260	135	142	25
Arizona	68	37	37	18	13	....
Arkansas	282	85	86	76	122	37
California	628	479	537	371	571	299
Colorado	145	228	116	121	99	58
Connecticut	165	193	203	110	140	106
Delaware	28	17	22	19	29	11
Dist. of Columbia	87	119	79	79	50	33
Florida	394	111	174	144	136	52
Georgia	470	100	169	123	175	22
Idaho	48	84	30	34	39	15
Illinois	1,022	1,709	896	690	338	216
Indiana	474	687	375	466	294	169
Iowa	252	444	358	347	138	64
Kansas	188	357	265	338	124	85
Kentucky	374	322	221	300	95	28
Louisiana	206	62	128	49	43	12
Maine	68	135	76	58	55	34
Maryland	198	219	234	148	83	69
Massachusetts	595	674	458	253	319	255
Michigan	377	422	380	303	424	201
Minnesota	348	292	347	257	125	48
Mississippi	271	57	97	59	120	14
Missouri	720	477	464	394	345	133
Montana	84	92	66	35	51	32
Nebraska	247	253	162	230	190	121
Nevada	26	9	8	2	8	3
New Hampshire	34	63	64	35	55	40
New Jersey	620	494	378	292	197	95
New Mexico	37	30	32	28	57	16
New York	2,227	1,877	1,193	865	729	468
North Carolina	533	192	265	208	232	41
North Dakota	92	109	74	77	47	17
Ohio	863	1,063	654	673	319	164
Oklahoma	471	236	203	206	51	11
Oregon	56	86	99	85	31	16
Pennsylvania	802	916	1,015	914	781	508
Rhode Island	74	60	83	40	26	14
South Carolina	215	38	157	54	81	16
South Dakota	77	163	75	78	41	22
Tennessee	388	196	175	205	133	36
Texas	927	297	478	291	358	94
Utah	71	66	8	5	78	39
Vermont	31	57	46	27	52	41
Virginia	388	183	208	235	153	38
Washington	90	133	124	88	83	38
West Virginia	275	293	140	180	69	40
Wisconsin	346	305	446	210	283	100
Wyoming	34	61	24	12	26	8
State Unknown	182	139	129	122	76	37
Totals	16,869	14,785	12,318	10,089	8,226	4,041

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On the Current Screen

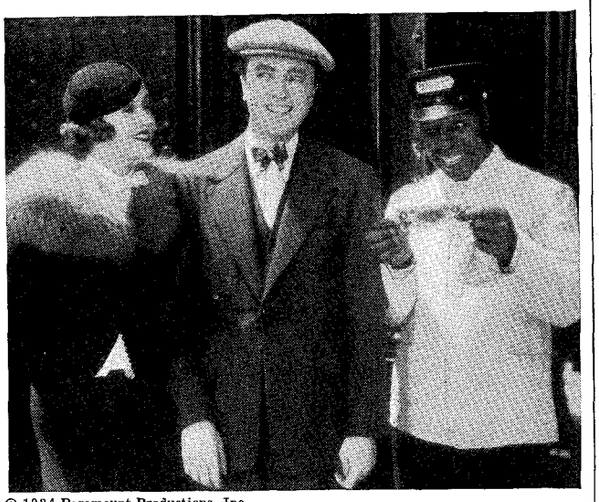
Continuing the long and splendid tradition of screen slap-stick offerings, **Here Comes the Groom** (AAA) is one of the most completely satisfying film comedies which has emerged from Hollywood for some time. An adroit mixture of burlesque, farce, and sheer nonsense, it proves a genuinely hilarious entertainment, distinguished by deftly-accomplished performances. It belongs in the category of rich and exciting humor, an altogether successful modern adaptation of the early Chaplin comedies, or the Mack Sennett offerings.

In fashioning a plot, Richard Flournoy, Leonard Praskins, and Casey Robinson, the authors, have contrived to juxtapose a whole series of farcical situations, affording ample motivation for the antic goings-on. These include the ill-starred efforts of an aspiring piccolo player to become a bandit in order to make good with his sweetheart, a jewel thief; his precipitation into a situation where he must masquerade as the radio-crooning husband of a young heiress; the awkward predicament in which he finds himself when he confronts his sweetheart on a "job" in the heiress's home, and, as a climax, a magnificent chase in the old Sennett manner. In staging the work, Edward Sedgwick has kept a beautiful balance between burlesque pantomime and straight comic acting, to an accompaniment of racy and pungent dialog.

The chief distinction of "Here Comes the Groom," however, is the magnificently droll performance of Jack Haley. With material perfectly adapted to his slightly wistful clowning, he keeps the show at a consistently high pitch of hilarity. Altho the entire company relies heavily on pantomime, it has completely mastered the art of adding incisive dialog to the old pattern of custard-pie throwing.

* * * *

The Tell-Tale Heart (AAA) — This screen translation of Edgar Allan Poe's macaber study of a homicidal maniac affords new proof of the assurance and variety of British film technique. Altho produced, directed, and acted by comparative novices in the cinematic medium, it has been shaped into an arresting, terrifying, and brilliant production. Faithfully adapted by David Plunkett Greene, and directed with rare imagination, and a splendid sense of screen values, it must take its place as one of the most honest and plausible motion-picture records of abnormality.



© 1934 Paramount Productions, Inc.

(Left to right) Patricia Ellis, Jack Haley, and Snowflake in a scene from "Here Comes the Groom"

In the film there is a terrible lack of dramatic motivation, despite the ingenuity of the director, Desmund Hurst.

The acting of Norman Dryden in the central rôle is something of a tour-de-force. Facing a camera for the first time, he executes a compelling and proficient characterization of the young madman.

Only 630 words of dialog are used in the production, the continuity being traced in clear outline by a shrewd arrangement of scenes and remarkably effective photography.

* * * *

The Life of Vergie Winters (AA) — Altho it has a colorful background of small-town life, the making over of Louis Bromfield's story into a screen drama is scarcely a noteworthy achievement. A tedious account of self-sacrifice and suffering, it draws heavily from such predecessors as "Jennie Gerhardt," "Back Street," and "Madame X" for thematic material without shaping it to an effective synthesis. Throughout the production, sentiment is given precedence to genuine emotion and stereotyped melodramatics to assured and credible dramatic action. Ann Harding strives valiantly to give the rôle of a patiently suffering unwed mother conviction, but with scant success. John Boles is pleasantly attractive in the most plausible characterization of the screen drama.

ARGUS.

CURRENT FILM RATINGS

AAAA	AAA
Queen Christina, Mother, *The Prize-fighter and the Lady, *Little Women, *Cradle Song, Catherine the Great, *The House of Rothschild, *The Lost Patrol, Viva Villa, *You're Telling Me, *Tarzan and His Mate, Quatorze Juillet, Counsellor at Law.	Little Man, What Now? The Key, Men in White, Double Door, *Stingaree, *We're Not Dressing, *Twentieth Century, *No Greater Glory, Where Sinners Meet, The Tell-Tale Heart, *Here Comes the Groom, Many Happy Returns, Now I'll Tell All.

AAAA—Outstanding films
AAA—Recommended films
*Films suitable for children

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Two Young Yankees From College

Robert Rolfe of Dartmouth and John Broaca of Yale Demonstrate That Some Collegians Can Solve Their Unemployment Problems in the Business World of Baseball

BASEBALL has found some able players on college diamonds. Eddie Collins came out of Columbia to help set a precedent. Lou Gehrig is a younger Columbia alumnus who has batted out a name for himself in major-league baseball. Jack Coombs came out of Colby. Christy Mathewson won his diploma at Bucknell before he won his spurs in the big leagues. Detroit's Micky Cochrane polished his game at Boston University.

John Broaca went through Andover and Yale. "Red" Rolfe finished at Exeter and Dartmouth. Both "made the team" with the Yankees. But they have set no records —except, perhaps, that they are the first of their kind in recent years out of Dartmouth and Yale. They are in no way freaks, except in that they are young college graduates who can boast of a good job.

They sat together in a mid-town New York hotel in quarters far more comfortable than most young alumni could afford. But there were no violently checked suits, or empty bottles, or bulging books of clippings, or ladies of the ensemble, or smirking liveried flunkies—none of the trappings generally credited to young men who blaze their way to the top in professional sports. The quarters were those of your maiden aunt and the boys were not unlike the great horde of American undergraduates—except that they had a bit more in the shoulders, a bit more control in such everyday actions as sitting down in a chair.

Americans are too prone to think of Max Baer when they hear the word "professionalism."

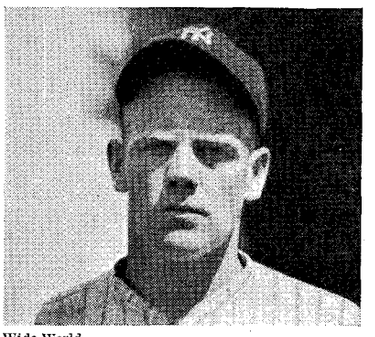
New at the Game

Just now, Broaca was sulking like a bespectacled scholar. The newspapers had got at him the day before, washed his linen in public, made "human interest" out of campus tales.

"These fellows just talk to you and ask you a couple of questions and then write what they like," complained Broaca. "I don't read the papers any more. I learned not to read papers while I was up at New Haven."

A graduate of Yale last week, he had just been labeled as a pitching sensation in the sporting press. Columnists and photographers had made a fad out of him. He was new. "Red" Rolfe had been at it longer. Out of Dartmouth in '30, he had won his "letter" in spring training-camps. He was an old hand at interviews.

"Sure, they do get a little rough sometimes," Rolfe counseled, "but they are pretty square. If you get out there and work, turn in a good job, they write it that way. And even when they pan you, remember you're in the story. People are talking about you. That all helps."



Wide World

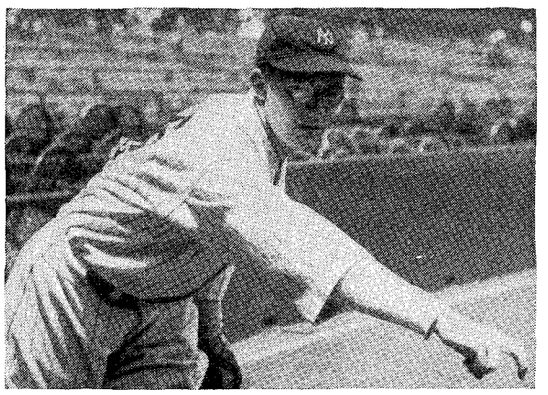
Robert ("Red") Rolfe, Dartmouth's present to the Yankee infield

And then the phone rang. In fact it rang quite often during the next half hour. The newspapers. Broaca was laughing now. It was all part of the game, so take it and like it and laugh at it.

At Yale, Broaca was regarded as something of a "problem child." There was always a good little story tossing about the campus from bridge game to dinner gossip about "what Broaca has done to-day." John was one of the best ends at Yale. He was perfectly willing to battle along as a "sub," cannon-fodder for the varsity, but he was always careful to save his arm for baseball. And baseball was dead at Yale.

Yale is an unusual community. There is a very general feeling among her athletes of "sport for sport's sake." Nobody gives a leg or an arm for Yale in any sport, not even football. That's the feeling, but nobody talks about it. Look what happened last fall when Bob Lassiter, captain of the football team, said something about playing more for fun than for victory. All right, but don't let it get into the papers.

Broaca had an unfortunate knack of getting into the papers through no conscious effort of his own. He had some very sane ideas about sport, but they weren't traditional. During the last few years, there has been much talk about "athletic scholarships" in colleges. The Carnegie Report crystallized the complaints. "Ringers" were pointed at, even by undergraduates. As a result, there has been much leaning-over-backwards by the college authorities.



© International

John Broaca, Yale's gift to Yankee pitching

Athletic Scholarships

Both Rolfe and Broaca feel that much of that is unfair. After all, they point out, boys in such extra-curricular activities as college newspapers and dramatic associations make a little money out of their talents. Football-players actually support other sports in most college budgets.

"I went to Yale to get an education," Broaca said, "just as you or anybody else did. And I didn't get any scholarship. I worked my way through. I don't say that the professors should go easy on athletes in the examinations. That's not fair. And I don't say that a college should give a fellow a scholarship if he is a 'dumb' athlete and nothing else. But they shouldn't hold football, or baseball, or any other athletic ability against a guy. I suppose they have to be careful, or somebody will raise a kick if they find a couple of football-players with scholarships. But it's pretty tough on the fellow who can't get through college any other way."

Colleges provide most of the players for professional football, but comparatively few professional baseball-players are college graduates. It would seem, then, that colleges are not a very fertile training-ground for baseball. But Rolfe has another explanation:

"You have to remember," he said, "that baseball has always been known as a professional sport. It is played more than any other sport on a sand-lot basis. Football has always been a college sport and an amateur one. So naturally, when pro football started they had to draw from the colleges. But the sand-lots and the 'twilight leagues' turned out better big-league material for baseball than did the colleges.

"A lot of people say that college baseball is dead. Perhaps that is true in the Middle West and the far West. But it certainly isn't true around here. Look at the way Holy Cross games have been drawing the crowds this year."

Broaca also stood up for the colleges as a training ground for baseball:

"Big-league scouts are watching college baseball pretty close these days. Especially the Yankees. They know that the average college

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athlete is in better condition, and knows more about how to stay in condition than the boys who come up off the sand-lots."

Neither of these young Yankees went to college with the idea of becoming a professional baseball-player. Said Rolfe:

"I went to Dartmouth for an education; just as John went to Yale. I never had any idea of playing baseball professionally, except, like any kid, I would dream about making the grade in the big leagues. The first time I thought seriously of it was when Gene McCann, the Yankee scout, told me in sophomore year that he had his eye on me. After that I worked at baseball as anybody would work to learn medicine. Baseball was going to be my business."

Of course the spirit of baseball, the business, is different from that of baseball, the college game. But the two have their similarities. Broaca pointed out:

"Sure, we try to make good on the Yankees, because we know it will mean money instead of a letter," he said. "But we aren't just a bunch of dollar-chasers. We have a lot of fun playing out there. And there is a lot of club spirit and rivalry."

True enough, these two have made a business out of sport—but baseball has always been a professional's game. And what about the future of these young business-baseballers?

"We'll stick to baseball as long as we can stick in the big leagues," Rolfe smiled. "Then we'll get into business of some kind. After all, we have a college education."

Just a couple of young college graduates with a job, and on their way to the top, these two, and very happy about it.

Yale in Mexico

It was back in the late summer of 1931, "Reg" Root, later Yale football coach, went to the University of Mexico to teach America's southern neighbors the game of football. The results were so successful that a Mexican Government official in high place was moved to exclaim: "Never have I seen eleven of my countrymen work together so completely for anything!" Root had taught them what Americans mean by sportsmanship—and they loved it. Since then, Fred Linehan, Stuart Ludlum, Allan Converse, and, now, John Kilcullen, have been asked to carry on the work. The University of Mexico has yet to turn out a first-class team and still it keeps trying.

Sports Calendar

Horse-racing

July 14—The Classic, Arlington Park, Illinois.

Lawn-tennis

July 21-24—Davis Cup, Interzone Finals.

Motor-boating

July 20-21—National 125 cu. in. Class, Havre de Grace, Maryland.

Foreign Events

July 21—Athletics: Oxford and Cambridge vs. Princeton and Cornell, White City, London.

Sport Shots

California Was the Host to most of the stars of track and field in America at the N. C. A. A. championships last week-end. The Californians were greedy hosts—Stanford cornered 63 meet points for the N. C. A. A. title, and the University of Southern California took 54 7/20 points. The defending champion, Louisiana State, took 47 points for third place in team ranking. But tho the Californians did continue their habit of taking titles, two invaders treated the native sons to the best battle developed in track this year—the Cunningham-Bonthron duel. The old saying that "Records don't make the race" held true here. Bonthron beat Cunningham by a hard-won six yards. He broke no world record, but he ran a great race.

* * * *

The President watched three Yale crews score a clean sweep over Harvard in the colorful New London water picnic. The President's son, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., pulled an oar in the Harvard freshman eight—and never has a freshman crew race received so much attention. The President himself rode in the referee's launch, watching over the crews of his Alma Mater. No New Deal could stop Coach Leader's new deal at Yale—he had turned out one of the greatest Yale crews in all Eli rowing history. The Yale varsity set a new record of 19:51 4/5, breaking Harvard's 1916 record and a string of Crimson victories.

* * * *

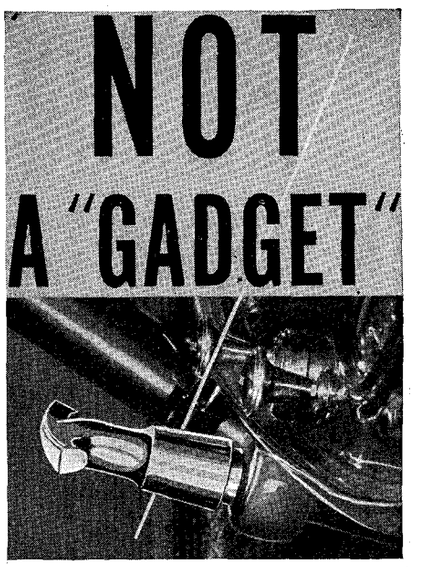
President Roosevelt Missed a Chance to open the season in the American national sport, baseball, because his "throwing-in" game was called on account of rain. But a driving rain couldn't keep the crowned heads away from the sport of kings in England. When the royal Ascot race meeting opened over there last week, the King and Queen and the Prince of Wales were all on hand—rain or no rain—to take part in the royal pageantry. The Aga Khan's Felicitation, Gordon Richards up, won the Ascot Gold Cup easily—leaving the favorite, Hyperion, well in the ruck.

* * * *

Among Those Present at Wimbledon for the championships is Mrs. Helen Wills Moody. This time she is covering the courts with a typewriter, *observing* the passage of a crown that once would have fit her head best. She still insists that she is not through with tournament play. It's hard enough for champions to remain champions these days—almost impossible for ex-champions to stage comebacks.

* * * *

And Another Woman Golfer Leaves the amateurs with the announcement that Miss Helen Hicks is making a business out of her athletic abilities. Twenty-three, Miss Hicks has won every important title open to women golfers except the British championship. She will be associated with a firm which manufactures golf equipment. That makes her a professional. And her lot will be a lonely one. There is no "ladies' open" for her to play in.



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Black Bass—Tale of a Fighting Fish

Inch for Inch, and Pound for Pound, He Is the Gamest Little Fellow That Swims, Doctor Henshall Said, and a Million Americans Agree With His Definition

By Seth Briggs

A MILLION and more Americans battle the little black bass every year, but the little fellow thrives on it. The bass, first described by a French ichthyologist in 1801, originally was indigenous to waters east of the Rocky Mountains, but modern fish-cultural methods have made it possible to introduce this species in hundreds of lakes in the Western States. Only a few years ago it was discovered that a lake in Old Mexico—Don Martin—offers what probably is the finest black bass fishing in the world.

Broadly speaking, the great army of bass fishermen recognize but two species of this typically American game-fish—the largemouth and the smallmouth. In 1928, however, a third species was discovered, known as the spotted, or Kentucky, bass, and the evidence of its existence in many States between the Appalachians and the Rockies now is established firmly. There also are reasons to believe that a fourth species, closely related to the smallmouth, is common to a few Southern States. Furthermore, it is thought quite possible by some that the largemouth and the smallmouth may hybridize, in which case some of the bass which seemingly can not be identified as belonging definitely to either species would be accounted for more easily.

As might be assumed, the size of a bass's mouth is a popular, tho not very reliable, means of identification. According to the great American humorist, Irvin S. Cobb: if one can stick his head into its mouth, it's a smallmouth; if one can crawl down its throat, it's a largemouth. That at least gives an idea of the comparative sizes of the cavernous mouths of the two species.

In this connection, it might be interesting to note that perhaps the most constant distinguishing feature between the two fish is that the smallmouth has approximately seventeen rows of scales on its cheeks and the largemouth only ten or eleven.

While both species are classified as warm-water fishes, as opposed to the salmons and trouts, which are cold-water species, the smallmouth is better adapted to colder waters north of the Mason and Dixon line than is the largemouth. Several Southern States, however, afford some excellent smallmouth fishing and many waters of the South which were found suitable have been stocked with this species within recent years. Furthermore, because of the fact that the South always has been traditionally regarded as the home of the largemouth, many Southern anglers may be said to be only now waking up to the fact that smallmouths are abundant in some of their waters.

This truth is well demonstrated by what I believe to be one of the most interesting and fascinating chapters in angling history. Until three or four years ago, a 9¼-pound small-mouthed bass from Michigan was the largest member of that species ever to have been taken on rod and reel. Then, suddenly, somebody reported having caught a smallmouth weighing more than twelve pounds in Florida. Immediately, a chorus of protesting yells was heard, especially from Northern anglers, to the effect that there were no smallmouths in Florida and that the fish in question therefore must be a largemouth. The mounted bass later was sent to the American Museum of Natural History for verification, and was identified positively as a smallmouth.

© Courtesy *Field & Stream*

Man is the victor in the battle with the bass

Smallmouth in the South

Not long afterward, Walter Harden caught what he said was a smallmouth weighing fourteen pounds—also in Florida. This was too much! Another storm of protest arose, even more vociferous than the first. Nevertheless, this fish, too, was established definitely as being a smallmouth.

During the mêlée, I was fortunate in establishing communication with Samuel A. Hamilton of Huntingdon, Pennsylvania. He told me that, in 1900, during an enforced vacation at Lake Eustis, Florida, he first realized the splendid adaptability of those spring-fed waters to small-mouthed bass. It was not until eight years later, however, that he was successful in inducing the Federal Government to ship 10,000 smallmouths down there. When the account of this piscatory romance was published in the July, 1931, issue of *Field & Stream* it effectually silenced the skeptics. The fourteen-pound smallmouth therefore is established firmly as the present world's record-holder for that species.

The heaviest largemouth is a twenty-two and a quarter-pound fish caught in Georgia about two years ago.

Aside from the fact that it is characteristic of the largemouth to attain greater proportions than his small-mouthed cousin, he also, generally speaking, eats more and oftener. In this connection, one is reminded of the statement made so frequently that the smallmouth is a much better fighter, when hooked, than a largemouth. While I am inclined to believe that the smallmouth is characteristically more spectacular, it also is reasonable to suppose that the temperature of the water has considerable bearing on this matter.

The open seasons on bass vary, of course, in the different States, depending on the spawning period. In such States as Connecticut, Idaho, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, and Utah, the season does not open until July 1. In Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Rhode Island, Virginia, and Wisconsin, the season varies between June 15 and July 1. In several of the Southern States the season opens in May and some States such as Alabama, Arizona, Louisiana, and Mississippi have no closed seasons at all.

In this connection it is worthy of note that in certain States the bass is classed as a commercial food-fish. In others, while the sale of bass from within the State boundaries is prohibited, fish caught outside the State are permitted to be sold. This is a shameful condition and unless those States remove the bass from the commercial list, they soon may find themselves deprived of one of their main sources of revenue.

The great variety of methods which may be used in angling for bass is another reason accounting for the enormous popularity of this fish. Everything from the most expensive fly tackle to a cane pole may be in order. Happily, however, the fine game qualities of the bass are being recognized increasingly, and, as a result, lighter and more sporting tackle is coming into vogue in all parts of the country. Surely there is nothing that can give the angler a greater thrill than taking a bass on a five- or six-ounce fly rod. Anyone who has done so hardly can fail to agree with the late Dr. James A. Henshall when he said: "Inch for inch, and pound for pound, the black bass is the gamest fish that swims."

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American Art Scrapes Off French Veneer

(Continued from page 22)

Picasso, or some of the other French painters, in order to enjoy their own art. There is nothing in Picasso to appreciate; there isn't a single connecting-bond between his barren forms and the realities of American life."

There is no mystery about painting, Mr. Craven insists. First of all, a painter must have an interest in something. He must be a part of his own country. It is his interest in a certain scene which compels him to take what he has learned about painting and to put it on canvas. This interest, he says, may be metropolitan, or rural; poetic, or realistic; but it must be genuine and exceptional. "Unless the artist has this interest, this intelligent curiosity and relish for life, he will never be an artist." Just as American literature began developing, from Mark Twain to Dreiser, once the yoke of English tradition was thrown off, so Mr. Craven believes there will be fine American art once the French domination is jettisoned.

"The only outlet, the sole means of escape, for the American painter lies in the discovery of the local essence," Mr. Craven believes. "Either the American people has an art which may be called their own, or they want something else. The hope for American art lies in the tendency now forming—those artists who are turning to American life for their materials, and to local exhibitions for their audiences. During the next decade, before a proper balance has been struck between subject and composition, we shall be deluged with horrible story-pictures. I can bear it. They will be better than the dry-bones of abstractionism."

Shakespeare No Side-Show

An amazing reversal at A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago is that the Shakespearian theater there is selling out at every performance and doing, regularly, a greater business than the side-shows. The only Shakespearian theater in the country, it is in a reproduction of the old Globe Theater of Shakespeare's time, located in the English Village at the exposition. Many of Shakespeare's plays are having their first professional production in America in this theater.

A Painting for Mussolini

There is one American painter who is not content because American art will be represented at the biennial art exhibit in Venice this summer solely by works from the Whitney Museum of American Art at New York. He is Thomas Delbridge, young Southerner, who personally mailed one of his own water-colors to Premier Mussolini.

"Venice would receive rather a poor impression of the scope of contemporary American art if judged by the Whitney pictures," Delbridge said. "I have no doubt that they will be too derivative, too post-Picasso and post-Matisse, too Frenchified."

The Theater Seeks the Rhythm of the Times

(Continued from page 21)

found, the theater can not express it. Its audiences would not recognize it. The substitute for rhythm is tempo, which, strangely enough, has come to mean speed. People forget that tempo can be slow. Speed is not new in the theater. In the early days of farce there was a definite prescription—"It's not very good, so play it fast, and they won't know it."

On this prescription the moving-picture industry has been built. If a scene is bad, it is doctored in the cutting-room by flashing back and forth, in and out, until it does not make sense enough to be bad. The very magic of speed and light touches some center outside the area of intelligence. This celluloid sleight-of-hand has been good for bad pictures, but, like all fictitious devices, has exacted a penalty.

Saint Vitus Quality

It has greatly retarded the playing through honestly of really good scenes and stories since the absence of the Saint Vitus quality leaves the dizzy-minded fan bored. He must be constantly hit on the head to be kept awake, even tho the instrument of assault is only an expensively gilded bladder.

What can the leisurely-paced, honestly-told play in the theater do for the brain which has been saturated in celluloid, for a darting eye used to twenty scenes a minute, gazing upon one scene for perhaps forty minutes, or, perhaps, for two hours and a half, with two languorous intervals?

The radio, likewise, was quick to seize upon the old farce prescription. Play it fast and fool them. I recently watched a broadcast of "Carmen" when Bizet was treated to a nation-wide amputation in the good cause of selling soap. He was wrapped up and sent around the world in fifty minutes and no composer could ask for a dizzier ride. Bizet's name was mentioned once, but the soap was not so slighted. The crusading announcer did a complete job of lathering Mr. Einstein's ether. But, nevertheless, "Carmen" was given to a vast listening audience in two very speedy doses.

Entire plays are given in thirty minutes with a zip and a bang which does for ear-drums what the "movies" do for the eyes, as well as the ear-drums.

What can the theater do for these ear-drums which have been banged so hard and long that anything less than a shout becomes unintelligible? What will the ears of the future be? To whom will there be any meaning in the nuance of speech? What will changing tempo mean to ears permanently geared in high? What is to become of the theater?

It seems to me that the Russian theater has found the answer. There can be no film or radio substitute for that. It has all the excitement, plus ideas. It has found the rhythm of its time. May American producers find it soon and once more spread the theater throughout the land.

Sleuthing for Ancient Man in America

(Continued from page 17)

have to do with the ancient Indian cultures, originating with the basket-makers who appeared in Western America far back in the days when Nebuchadnezzar was King of Babylon.

Where did the basket-makers come from? A few scientists hold to the belief that they came down from the mastodon-hunters; but, if they did, no record of them has been found in the fifteen thousand years between the close of the Pleistocene age and the time when they reappeared. A more plausible theory is that championed by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution, who has found evidence on Kodiak Island, off the southern coast of Alaska, linking the ancient Indian culture of America with the Mongolian culture of Asia.

The relics of the basket-makers have been found all through the western part of North America, from Arkansas to California, and from Idaho far down into Mexico. They were, at first, a nomadic people, seeking shelter in natural caves and hunting wild game with long darts hurled with an *atlatl*, or throwing stick. Bows and arrows were unknown to them.

As time went on, they began to settle down into permanent communities, to build crude homes called "pit-houses," and to plant small fields of corn. The art at which they excelled, above all others, however, was that of basket-making. They wove the tough fibers of the yucca plant into baskets of all shapes and sizes, and also into sturdy sandals and headbands and nets to capture rabbits and other small animals.

Finally came the invention of pottery, and, thereafter, the civilization of the basket-makers advanced more rapidly. They began to build better and better houses, to irrigate the land which they cultivated, and to produce finer implements and ornaments.

Eventually they learned to build veritable castles of stone and adobe mortar, high up in the niches of canyon walls and out on the mesas. Sometimes these castles contained hundreds of rooms and were three or four stories high. Thus, through the progress of civilization, the basket-makers became the cliff-dwellers and the Pueblo Indians, who were, in reality, the same people.

Beautifying the Roadside

Roadside gasoline stations, markets, and small farms, which often are eyesores along the main highways in America, will be beautified at least along one stretch of countryside. Three Delaware women, Mrs. Pierre S. duPont, Mrs. Irénée duPont, and Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, have offered prizes for the best-kept places along the main highway in their State. It is their purpose to eliminate sign-boards and to beautify the highway by making the clean-up drive competitive.

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Stock Exchange Launches New Publicity Policy

First Press Conference Held by Richard Whitney Is Most Notable Event in Week Devoid of Important Financial Activity, or Business Developments

SYMBOLIC of the New Deal in Wall Street was the first regular weekly conference with the press held by the President of the New York Stock Exchange. It was about the only notable incident in one of the quietest weeks Wall Street ever has known.

The conference took place in the Governing Committee's room on the sixth floor of the old Stock Exchange Building, a dignified room, impressive with its carved and gilded archways and ceiling, its elaborate decorations and red plush carpet, and the portraits of former presidents of the Exchange looking down from their gold-leaf frames.

Occasional conferences had been held before by the Stock Exchange authorities, but such regular meetings were due to the realization that with the Securities Exchange Act going into effect, there has come into being a tremendous increase of public interest in the workings of the Exchange, and in the effect of the new regulating law to be administered by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Around the long table, plentifully supplied with ash-trays and writing-material, were grouped twenty-six financial writers representing newspapers and press services. At one end of the table sat Richard Whitney, smooth-faced, ruddy-complexioned, firm of jaw, dark hair brushed back smoothly, immaculate in blue suit and gray tie, forty-six-year-old product of Beverley, Groton, Harvard, the brokerage business, and four years as chief executive of the Exchange.

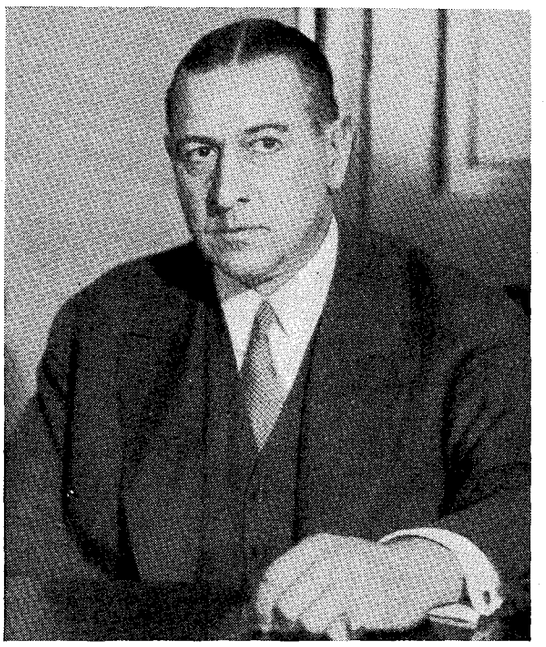
Throughout the hour and a quarter of the session, he was suave, dignified, emphatic, and entirely at his ease. The gold sealring on the little finger of his left hand caught the light from time to time as he reached for a cigarette.

Cooperation Promised

From his manner, rather than from anything he said, it was felt that he was quite aware of the pending transformation of the New York Stock Exchange from an exclusive private club into a public utility, but that he kept his personal opinions about the change to himself, while showing the outside world that he was willing and able to play the game under the new rules, and that he and his associates recognize the obligations of *noblesse oblige*.

The one thing Mr. Whitney wanted to impress on all present was the desire and intention of the New York Stock Exchange authorities to cooperate with the Commission in working out the new law regulating stock-market activities.

Mr. Whitney's meeting with the press was a real conference. There was a rapid-fire exchange of views concerning a vast variety of Stock Exchange problems in



Keystone

Richard Whitney, President of the New York Stock Exchange

which Mr. Whitney expressed himself, on occasion, very emphatically, adding quickly, each time, that the remark was "off the record." Mr. Whitney evidently was somewhat in doubt over how much of the conversation should be allowed to get in the newspapers. He finally came to the conclusion that virtually all of it was to be considered confidential.

Naturally a number of the reporters frankly expressed their discontent. On the other hand, a number of them came to agree with Mr. Whitney that one of the benefits to be expected from the conferences was frank exchange of opinions, which was possible only under a rather rigid "no-quote" rule.

But before the conference was over the attitude of the Stock Exchange on certain important points was clear. For one thing, the Exchange is not considering any modification of its own marginal regulations in advance of the Federal Reserve Board's action under the new law. The Reserve Board's authority on this particular point is complete and final, and the standards set forth in the law are only a guide for future action which may be disregarded completely when the Reserve Board swings into action.

The Stock Exchange apparently has no intention of making any ruling regarding interest on credit-balances of brokers' customers, a matter which has been agitating the brokers and their lawyers much lately in view of the requirements of the Glass-Steagall Banking Act.

Another matter of interest to the speculating and investing public is the registration fee which exchanges must pay under the new law. This amounts to one-five-hundredths of one per cent. of the dollar value of the transactions on each exchange. This fee, as understood by the New York Stock Exchange authorities, really will amount to a tax on sales which, it is expected, will be passed on to the broker, and, ultimately, in most cases, to the trader and to the investor.

In general, it might be gathered that the attitude of the New York Stock Exchange is not to take the initiative in matters under the conrol of the Commission, but to wait and see what the Commission will have to say about them.

The week of the closing of Congress produced no changes in the business world. Financial leaders were leaving on vacations, or gathering on college campuses to receive honorary degrees, or to join in class reunions. Postponement of the steel strike made virtually no change in the high level of steel production, while the securities markets stagnated, with stock prices moving slightly higher early in the week, then sagging off.

Trade Activity

Trade activity, wholesale and retail, held up notably in certain centers and yielded to the seasonal summer slump in others. Speculation in commodities was less feverish. Rains in the West mitigated the effects of the drought to some extent. Fifteen railroads reported increased earnings for the first four months of 1934 over 1933, while several important industrial concerns voted their first dividends since 1931.

The Government announced that it would go on enthusiastically with the silver-purchasing policy enjoined by the new law. This law puts a 50 per cent. tax on profits made from speculation in silver since May 15. The Commodity Exchange announced that it would retain its silver futures market. There was gossip in "The Street" to the effect that the speculators concerned were shifting their activities from the metal into the stocks of silver-mining companies and studying the prospects of obscure mining concerns

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"K. O." For Bond Gold Clause

When the Government abrogated the gold clause in public and private obligations there was affected about $100,000,000,000 worth of private bonds, promising to pay in "gold coin of the United States" of the weight and fineness of the time of issue. The validity of this action has now been upheld in the courts, altho the case has not reached the Supreme Court.

The Bankers Trust Company, of New York, as trustee for $34,548,000 of Iron Mountain bonds, a Missouri Pacific obligation, asked the court to declare the bonds payable in gold as promised, or, that being impossible, in present currency equivalent to the amount of gold originally called for. This would have increased the debt from $34,548,000 to about $58,500,000.

Judge Charles B. Faris, of the United States District Court in St. Louis, ruled against the claim, asserting that Congress alone can say what shall be used as money. He added that with outstanding gold obligations estimated at around $100,000,000,000 as compared with $11,000,000,000 of available mined gold, the adoption of the Bankers Trust Company's contention would "well nigh double the sum total of the debts outstanding and now saddled upon transportation and industry, upon States and municipal corporations and even upon many individuals," and would, in consequence, "shake, if not overturn, the entire financial structure of this country."

Securities Act Violators Jailed

Complaints have been made that the Government has not sufficiently availed itself of the criminal provisions of the Securitie. Act. But, finally, after the law has been in effect a year, two bucket-shop operators in Dallas, Texas, have been sent to jail. Said the successful prosecutor: "This initial conviction under the Securities Act brings the New Deal to the small investor."

Who Knows Depression Cost?

Experts differ when they try to sum up the monetary costs of the depression, and it may be a hopeless task. Dr. Daniel Starch, advertising research expert, in a speech recently, roughly estimated the cost of the "great depression of the 1930's" at $250,000,000,000. A detailed analysis has been made by the National Industrial Conference Board, putting the cost for the three years 1930, 1931, and 1932 at $107,000,000,000, being divided as follows, the comparison being with 1929: wages and salaries, $37,000,000,000; decline in income on capital, $47,000,000,000; reduction in asset values, $23,000,000,000.

Commenting on these figures, the New York *Journal of Commerce* observed that the changing asset value largely was due to overestimates in 1929, and also said that any attempt to measure the cost of the depression was perfectly futile.

Dotsero Cut-Off in Use

With the Dotsero cut-off in operation Denver is at last on a through railroad route between Chicago and the Pacific. In the words of an exultant Denver *Post* writer, it "is now off the side-track for good, and on the main line."

The history of the new railway line has been marked by court battles and engineering miracles. First, the $18,000,000 Moffat Tunnel was cut through James Peak in the Continental Divide. Then the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad, running through the tunnel into the mountains of Central Colorado, was physically connected with the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western by the thirty-eight-mile Dotsero cut-off which was opened to traffic on June 16. It was a great railroad celebration, with speeches by Governors, Mayors, and railroad officials, and with a parade of trains including the new Burlington *Zephyr*.

The Burlington line will run through trains over the new route via Burlington from Chicago to Denver, Salt Lake road to the cut-off, D. & R.G.W. to San Francisco —reducing by eighteen hours the previous running time by way of Denver and Pueblo. Incidentally, most of the money which built the cut-off was borrowed by the D. & R.G.W. from the RFC.

Besides the commercial benefit of the new route, there is opened up for tourist travel some of the most beautiful mountain scenery in the United States.

FIRST POLICY ISSUED FEBRUARY 1, 1843

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What Congress Did for Business

Legislators, in Last-Minute Action, Push Through Measures Which, in General, Are Welcomed by Business Community

The monetary legislation early in the last session of Congress and the Stock Exchange regulation which absorbed so much of the popular interest in the session's closing weeks tended to throw in the background a considerable body of new laws which intimately concern business men. In general these new measures were welcomed by the business community. Taken together they indicate the lines along which business must be conducted and recovery will proceed during the coming months.

First of all, a measure which contributes directly toward the revival of industry might be mentioned. Right in line with the governmental financial help for farmers, home-owners, distressed banks, was the provision made by Congress for direct loans to industry through the RFC and the Federal Reserve Banks. These loans are intended chiefly for smaller industrial concerns which have not the access to the capital markets that the great corporations have, and which find themselves compelled to borrow for capital purposes for periods longer than the term of ordinary bank loans. The sum of $300,000,000 will be available through the RFC (not more than $500,000 of this to any single borrower), and $280,000,000 through the Federal Reserve Banks. These loans are to be for "working capital only," and are not to run for more than five years.

Debt Readjustment

Similarly, the corporate debtor has been added to the list of those affected by the New Deal debt-program. Mortgage-burdened farmers and home-owners have been helped by a series of special measures. A railroad bankruptcy act was passed at the very end of the Hoover Administration. Now the same principle has been followed by Congress in laws dealing with municipal and corporate bankruptcies.

The municipal bankruptcy law, as briefly described by its Congressional sponsor, simply "gives the Federal Courts power to put into effect agreements made by municipalities with the holders of 75 per cent. of their debts." The law has been drawn so carefully that financial authorities believe it will help in cases of absolute necessity without bringing any rush on the part of mildly embarrassed local government units, to take advantage of it.

The bankruptcy reform program was rounded out completely by its extension to corporate debtors. Under this law appeal may be made to the courts by a creditor of a corporation if the petition is approved by 25 per cent. of the creditors, and reorganization can be brought about with the consent of two-thirds of the creditors.

Provision also is made, on similar terms, for reorganization of corporations in financial difficulties, but not actually bankrupt. Within an hour of the signing of the law, the first petition for reorganization was presented in Washington, and there followed applications from a score of well-known concerns, including Radio-Keith-Orpheum, United Cigar Stores, the Insull Middle West Utilities Company, Sherman Hotel in Chicago, and the Munson Steamship Line.

Undoubtedly one of the great factors in recovery will be the readjustment of public and private debt, made possible by these new bankruptcy laws. Incidentally, at the very end of the session Congress still further extended the time for distressed farmers to pay their debts.

Bankers had contended for a simple extension for one year of the present temporary deposit insurance, with postponement of the effectiveness of the permanent deposit insurance law another year until July 1, 1935. The law passed by Congress met their demand, but provided that during the extra year, the minimum insurable deposit is to be $5,000 instead of $2,500, with a proportionate increase in the assessment. The vociferous demand for a law compelling the paying out of deposits in closed banks was met by a compromise authorizing the RFC to buy or lend on assets of closed banks with such assets appraised "in anticipation of an orderly liquidation over a period of years, rather than on the basis of forced selling values in a period of business depression."

A special concession was made to the mutual savings-banks by keeping the maximum insurance per account down to $2,500, and the opening of a special fund, but it now seems that many of these banks will prefer their own system. The New York Mutual Savings Banks last week announced that they had organized a special deposit-insurance plan of their own, following the example of the Massachusetts savings-banks.

A further extension of government control was the passage of the Communications Bill, which abolished the Federal Radio Commission and created a Federal Communications Commission to regulate all interstate and foreign communications by telegraph, telephone, cable, and radio.

New railroad legislation which slipped through at the last moment was the Railroad Retirement Act providing a retirement system for railroad employees with contributions from both employees and carriers.

The Railway Labor Act of 1926 also was amended to abolish the present Board of Mediation, and set up a National Railway Adjustment Board.

A new departure in the field of foreign trade was the law providing for the establishment of free foreign-trade zones, in United States ports.

The Securities Exchange Act and the changes in the Securities Act of 1933 have been discussed widely and the investment world is going ahead rapidly with the work of readjusting its machinery in order to comply with them.

Nazi Germany Is Facing A Grave Economic Crisis

(Continued from page 15)

heel of Germany. Perhaps more than any other nation Germany requires a healthy foreign trade.

It was in the first months of this year that German foreign trade began going to pieces. In January and February the combined unfavorable balance of trade was $9,900,000, compared with substantial favorable balances for these months in the preceding four years. In March the slightly favorable balance of $1,188,000 was recorded, but in April the unfavorable balance shot up to $32,472,000. This means that German industry is moving into a tight position.

In 1933 imports dropped $115,725,000, but exports dropped $214,800,000, the year ending with a slightly favorable balance compared with an unfavorable balance of $19,000,000 in 1932. But in 1931 the German favorable balance of trade was $735,000,000, in 1930 it was $430,000,000, and in 1929 it was $45,000,000. It was the rigorous reduction in needed raw-material imports which saved Germany in 1933 from having the most disastrously adverse balance of the post-war period.

With the unfavorable balance of trade $20,684,000 for the first four months of this year, or more than for all of the depression year of 1932, the prospects for the entire year seem very black for Germany. German imports of raw materials designed ultimately for private consumers have declined much more than the figures themselves show. The breakdown of the figures shows a heavy transfer of the weight of imports to war materials such as air-plane engines and parts, machine-guns, special chemicals, copper, nickel, and scrap-iron. None of these items is destined for reexportation except, possibly, through the muzzles of guns. None means economic convalescence.

The extent to which Russia has damaged the German economic position is illustrated by the fact that in the first three months of this year Russia took only $5,250,000 of German goods, compared with $45,250,000 in the first three months of 1929, a decline of nearly 89 per cent. In the peak year of Russo-German trade, the Soviets took $205,000,000 of German goods.

Internal Position

The internal German position reflects the collapse of German foreign trade. In January, 1934, the government index of industrial production moved up to 73 per cent. of the 1928 average compared with the low of 58.5 per cent. in August, 1932, and 60.5 per cent. in January, 1932. This shows only superficial economic health, because most of the increase was brought about by steel production—and there is no extensive construction work going on in Germany. Expert outside opinion is that the steel is going into war materials and apparatus. The recent sharp increase in the 1934 German budget was accounted for entirely by military expenditures, and other departments had their budgets pruned to displace funds for military purposes.

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From Our Readers to Our Readers

"Our inferiority complex keeps us out of League"—Would make ex-Presidents Senators for life—Munitions-profits and war—"America" nominated for national anthem—Fat man's views on buttonholes—Employers want versatile men—Colorless stamps—The Cape Playhouse season

National Inferiority Complex

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—A reader opposing entrance of the United States into the League of Nations gives as his reason that "the statesmen of Europe can not be trusted, because they never stand by any treaties." Looks like his argument is in reverse! We are not in the League now, but go right ahead entering into treaties with the same statesmen, and it would seem that it might be more effective to treat with them at close range. The real reason we are not in the League is a national intellectual inferiority complex. Of course this will not be admitted, but no one with an inferiority complex ever admits it. It is much easier to send two million boys to Europe to fight the battles, than to trust our mental resources against the world in prevention. We put our trust in our wealth and naval parity, but are afraid to risk our brain-power parity. The Japanese left the League because they couldn't stand the test; and we stay out because we are afraid, not of the dishonesty, but of the minds of the "statesmen of Europe."

Trinity, North Carolina. BRUCE CRAVEN.

Ex-Presidents to the Senate

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Your question in a recent issue of THE DIGEST—What is to be done with our ex-Presidents? I propose that they become members-at-large of the Senate, with tenure for life. This would be a public position in keeping with the Presidential office, and their experience would without doubt be useful to Congress.

WALTER W. NICHOLSON,
Vice-chairman,
State Commission of Correction.

Syracuse, New York.

Munitions and Neutrality

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Any nation which allows its nationals to ship munitions to either or both belligerent nations ceases to be neutral.

If each nation would take over its own munition factories and manufacture for itself alone in peace and in war, the indirect murder of whole armies by a few foreign munition-makers would cease.

If the so-called civilized nations would put their houses in order and forbid their nationals from profiting by indirect murder the future might lack the spark which grows into world conflagration.

J. P. L. L. MARSTON.

Powderville, Montana.

"America" as Our National Anthem

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I agree with Mr. Schmiel of Grand Rapids that this country needs a national anthem which the average untrained voice and school child would be able to sing with less difficulty than the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" incurs.

While I think Mr. Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever" would make a stirring anthem, I believe that the song "America" would serve the purpose just as well since its words are very patriotic and express our veneration for the past and our trust in the future.

DOROTHEA WAITZMANN.

Waupaca, Wisconsin.

The Buttonhole Controversy

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I join Mr. Brubaker, and suggest the formation of a society that demands the horizontal buttonhole for shirts. Mr. Spinks makes but one claim for the vertical buttonhole—"easy to do and undo." I agree most heartily about the "undo" part. Indeed, they usually stay "undone." Granted that one can with one hand button and unbutton shirts with vertical buttonholes, the while combing his hair or picking his teeth or shining his shoes with the other hand, just what use will he make of the two or three seconds of time thus saved? And will this time saved justify the appearance of a fat man with an acre of abdominal epidermis exposed to the view of innocent parties? I am a fat man. I am with Mr. Brubaker. I am willing to cease wearing shirts till the horizontal buttonhole appears, if I can enlist a sufficient number to stay with me till we force shirtmakers to relieve our outraged feelings.

E. L. MILLER.

Jena, Louisiana.

Jobs for Versatile Men

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—The statement that employers do not want versatile men, as made by Mr. Wilbur J. Dowd, in the June 9 issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, needs correction. There may be some employers, who, as Mr. Dowd says, "are after specialists with years of experience—the more years the better, provided they are still under thirty-five." But there are others who want just the opposite. It is my opinion that during this depression the versatile men have fared better than the specialists.

I am one of those employers who hire only versatile men.

Worcester, Massachusetts. A. W. FORBES.

Torrance of Louisiana

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Many thanks for your nice write-up of L.S.U.'s athlete—Jack Torrance. All Louisiana is proud of this fine son, who is a native of *Louisiana*, coming from Oak Grove, West Carroll Parish, and we rather "resent"—even tho it was through inadvertence on your part, your giving credit to Des Moines, Iowa. Please give us back our Jack.

JACK T. TANNER.

Shreveport, Louisiana.

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It'll Be a Tight Fit

—Herblock for the NEA Service

More Freak Envelops

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—I have read in several of your recent issues about oddities in embossed stamped envelops. I have two in my possession of the present series, three-cent, George Washington, properly embossed, but without any color thereon, the entire envelop being self-color, or white.

Chicago, Illinois. CHARLES O. CONY.

The Discovery About Retinal Images

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—In your issue of June 2 there is a letter from Mr. S. Rudisch disputing the "newness" of the reported discovery, in a previous issue of THE DIGEST, of different sized retinal images in the two eyes.

It is true that the existence of different-sized retinal images in the two eyes has long been known. But in the recently developed work, most of which is not yet covered in any textbook, a method has been devised for measuring and recording in percentages differences in the size and shape of the ocular (eye) images even after ordinary lens correction. I purposely say "ocular" images not "retinal" images, because in the new work another concept has been introduced, namely, that the mentally conceived images from the two eyes may be unequal in size even when the two retinal images are *equal* in size. The reason for the inequality between ocular (mental) and retinal images being a difference in the concentration and distribution of retinal nerve-elements in the two retinas. So that *equal* retinal images affecting different numbers of retinal nerve-elements will register in the mind as being of different size.

There are several other points about the reported new discovery which have a place only in a technical magazine. Suffice it to say that there is really something new in this reported work, tho the practical application of this discovery to the eye-specialist and to the public is very limited.

JOSEPH I. PASCAL, M.D.

New York City.

War Debt Poll

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Mr. John M. Davidson's suggestion in THE DIGEST of June 16 relative to taking a poll on Europe's obligations to the United States is relevant and timely. I will wager my wisdom-teeth against a tinker's dam that 90 per cent. plus of the votes would favor Uncle Sam being firm in refusing to cancel, or compromise the debts, or any part of them.

JAMES H. DEVORE.

Elwood, Indiana.

Mr. Moore Dissents

To the Editor of The Literary Digest—Sir:—Regarding THE LITERARY DIGEST issue of June 16, Letters and Art Section, I feel your reference to the Cape Playhouse theatrical season at Dennis quite unfair and completely uninformed. The Cape Playhouse plans to do three new plays this season, all of them good and worthy of tryouts. The first is "Round Trip," by Blair Hall, during the week of July 9. Then "An Act of God," by Anthony Veiller, son of Bayard Veiller, and Rachel Crothers's new play, if and when finished. Since Miss Crothers has not failed to deliver during the last two seasons, I believe we shall do a new play by her. The Cape Playhouse, quite contrary to the plan of most other summer companies, rigidly adheres to the policy of announcing only shows which have been signed by definite contracts.

RAYMOND MOORE.

Dennis, Massachusetts.

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The Spice of Life

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Shouldn't Be Tight.—HE—"What part of the car causes the most accidents?"

SHE—"The nut that holds the wheel."—*Widow.*

Invitation to a Banquet.—If you miss your mosquitoes this summer the reason will probably be that they have gone to join a nudist colony.—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Hold Your Breath, Buddy.—Simile for the day: As careful as a nudist crossing a barb wire fence.—*Clyde Moore in the Ohio State Journal.*

Biggest Big Game Hunter.—The Religious Editor rises to remark that Clyde Beatty's handling of animals isn't so impressive when it is considered that Franklin D. Roosevelt drove the wolves from millions of doorsteps!—*Mobile Press Register.*

Wins Her Diploma.—An inspector, examining a class in religious knowledge, asked the following question of a little girl intending it for a catch: "What was the difference between Noah's Ark and Joan of Arc?" He was not a little surprized when the child, answering, said: "Noah's Ark was made of wood and Joan of Arc was maid of Orleans."—*Montreal Star.*

Stop Thief!—NIECE (in the picture gallery)—"Aunt Sarah, this is the famous 'Angelus,' by Millet."

AUNT SARAH—"Well, I never! That man had the nerve to copy the calendar that has hung in our kitchen for a dozen years or more."—*Minneapolis Journal.*

She Didn't Care to Walk.—Country road. Youth and Maiden in car. Car falters, then stops.

CALLOUSED YOUTH—"Outta gas, by cracky!"

POOR-BUT-HONEST-GIRL — "Oh yeah?" (Produces flask from somewhere.)

C.Y. (in a highly receptive tone)—"Aa-ah! What's in that flask?"

P.B.H.G.—"Gasoline."—*Gargoyle.*

Lion Heart's Bugaboo.—"Papa, when you see a cow ain't you afraid?"

"Of course not, Evelyn."

"When you see a great big worm ain't you afraid?"

"No, of course not."

"When you see a horrid, monstrous bumblebee ain't you afraid?"

"No, certainly not!"

"Ain't you afraid when it thunders and lightnings?"

"No, no, you silly child."

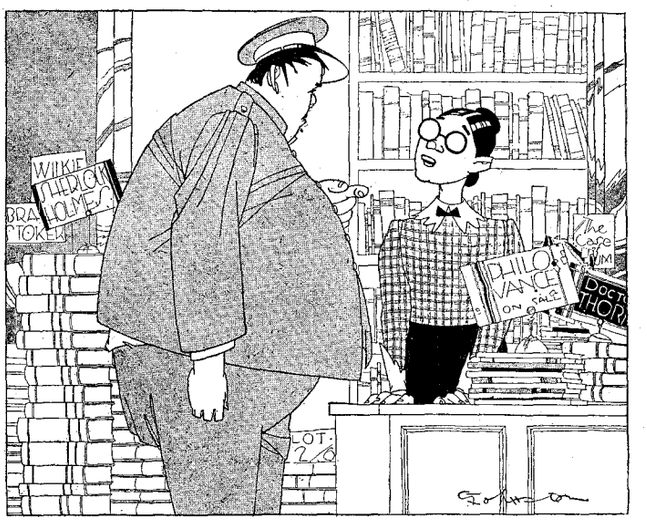
"Papa, ain't you afraid of nothing in this world 'ceptin' mamma?"—*Pathfinder.*

Thumb Your Noses, Boys.—"What is Crimson Gulch doing about the crime wave?"

"We have built a good stone jail with iron doors and window shutters."

"And if Dillinger comes along?"

"We'll barricade ourselves in the jail and defy him." — *Philander Johnson in the Washington Star.*



"Got anything good in the fiction line, miss?"
"How about a mystery yarn where the policeman solves the murder?"

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, Australia)

Hurry for the Band Wagon!—We're not going to point out the difficulty of an accurate LITERARY DIGEST poll on the question of approval or disapproval of the New Deal policies until we are sure the vote is going against us.—*Springfield Union.*

Glass Arm.—GOLFER—"There goes little Binks and Miss Munny. I thought she threw him over."

PARTNER—"So she did. But you know how a girl throws."—*New York Sun.*

Here's Your Necktie.—Someone asks for a substitute for strip poker for nudists. How would dress poker do? Imagine the embarrassment of a poor fellow having to put on all his clothes.—*R. C. in The Springfield Union.*

Being Kind to Father.—FATHER—"I am obliged to punish you and it will pain me."

JOHNNY—"But, father, if you've done nothing wrong why pain yourself?"—*Gente Nostra.*

Balances Its Budget.—"The worm is always regarded as a rather miserable creature, a naturalist tells us, "but actually it has no need of pity at all."

For one thing, it can always make both ends meet.—*The Humorist* (London).

Good Enough for Another Whirl.—One of the alleged smart ones now going the rounds is about the stylish Hollywood hostess sending out elaborate invitations for "Bearer and One Wife." Artemus Ward thought up that one nearly a century ago when he put on his lecture "Among the Mormons."—*Sam Hill in the Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

Good Stunt for W. C. Fields.—An old dirty, shabby tramp, standing on the curb, his dingy coat tied with a huge safety pin, struggling with a beautiful red nose, trying to get it into his threadbare lapel.—*Kansas City paper.*

Surgery de Luxe.—To-night the attorney general is to be formally opened with a grand fiesta in typical Mexican style.—*Chicago paper.*

Solving the Food Problem.—

CONTENTED FAT COWS GIVE MILK
WHICH IS ALWAYS GOOD. ALSO
CREAM AND EGGS.

—*Ad in a New Mexico high school paper.*

Bring Your Babies.—

MONTCLAIR LIONS GIVE
2,400 QUARTS OF MILK

—*Newark (N. J.) paper.*

Take a Tip: Buy a Bee.—Two thousand honey bees are now hard at work for Americans, and each person's share of this year's honey crop will be a couple of ounces more than a pound.—THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Angels Won?—A boy nearly escaped death to-day when he stumbled and fell in the center of the track at the Indianapolis Speedway.—*Indianapolis paper.*

Edison Outdone.—The first comet discovered by photography was made by the late Prof. E. E. Barnard in 1892.—*From a technical bulletin, Brooklyn.*

Fresh Blood.—

GUY F. C——

Candidate for

STALE LEGISLATURE

Your Vote and Support Appreciated

—*Ad in an Orlando (Fla.) paper.*

Red Hot Parties.—It's interesting to note how the vogue for formality has sprung up in Hollywood since repeal. There's more dressing for dinner than ever before and dining with fiends at well-known restaurants has become a ceremony which includes beautiful women, gorgeous gowns and rare wines.—*Shreveport (La.) paper.*

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